CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 250
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII, NO. 270 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
6th Nov.	Syria	6,633
13th "	Kashmir	8,541
20th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,430
27th "	Mongola	8,056
29th "	Merkara	8,235
4th Dec.	Arkunda	16,118
11th "	Malwa	10,883
18th "	Kanyan	8,997
25th "	Santua	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	China	7,992
8th "	Caledonia	7,573

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
15th Nov.	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date, about	Steamers	—
1st Nov.	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a.m.
3rd "	Bamora	Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
4th "	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder
5th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Barala	Bussreh direct.

Terms and rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokiwa Maru	S. Takiguchi	4141	5th Nov.	14th Nov
Hachi Maru	Kubo	3196	20th Nov.	30th Nov

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
D. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kosedo Maru	T. Watanabe	26th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glased, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600
A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fa for families.
No berth wil -ved without a payment of a deposit o.
The Steamer is prov. wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basras City, Amara, Bilian, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,46

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,680,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1 050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalamtan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 59,800,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 682.
Hornby Road.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
Head Office:—Fort, Bombay.
Branches:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay), and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 9,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
G. I. FARSKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00 00 000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credi balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Olive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
SOLVENCY CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Fox,
Branch Secretary
BRANCH BUREAUX, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2.000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji & Co.).
Jairam Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA.
Managing Director

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—

The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	21,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, equity & certainty, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Purushkay Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkydas Esq., (Pragjee Sewjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 25,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout Bombay Presidency—salary and commission against guaranteed business. Apply to
DALAL AND CO.
Secretaries
65 APOLLO STREET

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 9, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typescopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—ASSISTANT WANTED, chiefly retouching. BACHHOUSE and Co., Poona. 6156

WANTED—Gujerati UNDERGRADUATES. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, C. P. Tank, Girgaum. 6133

WANTED—TYPIST neat and careful worker Rs. 60/70 with good prospects. Apply Box No. 1369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6154

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6098

WANTED—A competent MANAGER for an Indian Commercial Bank about to be incorporated. Must be a good organiser. Remuneration according to qualification and ability. All applications are to be treated as strictly confidential. Apply with full particulars to Box ..... Advt. Dept., "Civil and Military Gazette", Lahore. 6161

WANTED—A young bachelor GRADUATE as COMPANION for day and night at Ahmedabad. Initial salary Rs. 200 with future prospects. Personal interview required. Applicants should see CHIMANBHAI LALBHAI SHETH, Princess Street, Bhimji Ravji Buildings, 2nd floor, Bombay, on 13th November, 1920, ONLY between 12 and 5. 6150

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Bardwan Girls' High School, Lahore, starting pay Rs. 130 per month with future prospects and the benefit of provident fund. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 6166

MASINA HOSPITAL, Bombay—Wanted full time CHEMICAL ANALYSER, strong in Organic Chemical Analysis, preference given to a Graduate in Medicine with B.A. or B.Sc. in Chemistry and with some experience in Practical Pharmacology. Salary Rs. 300-50-500, furnished quarters with board or messing allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem with prospects of Bonus or Provident Fund and facilities for Research Work. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, MEDICAL OFFICER, Masina Hospital—Post Mazagaon, Bombay (10). 6041

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One complete COTTON, GINNING FACTORY of 16 ginning machines with one Pratab Steam Engine of double cylenders. Apply to Box No. 1376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6154

FOR SALE—English MOTOR CYCLE, combination, double cylinder, six H.P., in sound condition. MANAGER, Phoenix Club, Grant Road. 6178

TO MOTORISTS!—If you want to buy a MOTOR CAR or CYCLE, please call at the Auction Sale on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay. 6181

FOR SALE—Few secondhand SIZING MACHINES, Beaming and Winding Frames. For prices and particulars apply to MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 6163

FOR SALE—BURNT IRON COLUMNS Girdirs, Shaftings and other articles. Buyers can inspect and settle prices personally at the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, BHATINDA. 5956

FOR SALE—Tata Publicity Corporation.—Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 40 paid-up. Jubbulpore Cement Co., Rs. 100 shares. Rs. 25 paid-up. What offers? How many shares required? Apply to Box No. 1365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6165

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

FOR SALE—One complete RICH MILL, working with Steam Power and equipped with full repairing workshop appliances on Jodhpore Bikanir Railway near the station in the Provinces of Sind, offers for whole and some parts only invited. Full particulars from the undersigned. G. T. JAVERI & BROTHERS, machinery Suppliers, Javari Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 6144

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road No. 4. Dadyseth Estate. 6008

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS.

WANTED TENDERS for preparing badges of the President, Chairman Reception Committee members, delegates, etc., of the ensuing Congress at Nagpur. The tenderers should submit their tenders on or before the 15th November, 1920 The tenderers should send the samples and the rates.

Samples of the badges and particulars can be had in the Congress Office Badges R C. members 2000, Badges for Delegates 10000. All materials should be purely Swadeshi.

Reception Committee Office,
Dhantoli Nagpur.

B. S. MOONJE,
General Secretary. 6143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED,

have pleasure in announcing to the Motoring Public the opening of their SALES DEPOT on THURSDAY, 11th November, 1920, where

"EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST"

lately imported will be exhibited.

Remember the Address :—

Opposite Empire Theatre, Murzban Road,
BORI BUNDER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 19th October, 1920, the Second Call of Rs. 2/8 per share was made and it was determined on the 1st November, 1920, by a Circular resolution that such call should be paid on or before the 15th December, 1920, to the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay.

An interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all amounts not paid on the due date from such date to date of actual payment.

The above call-payment will only be accepted if it fully covers the amount due on all the shares standing in the name of a shareholder on the Company's Share-Register on 15th November, 1920.

Dated 6th November, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents. 6169

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" class Inspectors. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 plus 25 per cent allowance; other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Bombay, 8th Nov., 1920.

H. QUEEN,
Traffic Superintendent. 6139

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st December, 1920, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1902. 6000

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscr writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

R. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.
Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 8th Nov. 1920. 6122

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

WITH much pleasure we the Directors of the Oriental Navigation Co., Ld., do hereby bring to the notice of our shareholders that the Manager Agents Messrs. BANDO & CO., by their able and skilful management of the Company's funds have been able to earn a profit of nearly two lacs of Rupees for the Company so that we are now in a position to declare a dividend of 5 per cent Five per cent on the paid up capital of the Company inspite of heavy expenses in litigation, etc.

A sufficient amount has been placed in Reserve and the costs of flotation and preliminary expenses substantially written off. In the circumstances, we cannot but heartily thank the Managing Agents who made a bold stand against the series of troubles and anxieties thrust upon them for the last few months never forget their duties and at last came out successful. We have to thank them further for the magnanimity shown by them in the last shareholders meeting when they generously gave up such a big sum as Rs. 51,000 (Fifty-one thousand) at the request of the shareholders on the understanding that such action on their part would establish permanent co-peration with the shareholders and finally settle all existing disagreements.

They have the meantime completed the contract for the purchase of seagoing vessel for Rs. 1,250,000 Twelve lacs and fifty thousand of 5,300 tons D. W. named "Susana II" and have already advanced Rs. 150.000 One lac and fifty thousand only to make the contract more binding upon the vendors. That vessel is now lying in Calcutta Port fully loaded with cargo and the Company have for the purpose of making the expected profits secure arranged for chartering her out at Rs. 47.000 Forty-seven thousand only per month for the present. There are also two inland steamers capable of accommodating eight-hundred passengers, a motor launch and two cargo boats at present at the disposal of the Company and a few other cargo boats are also under construction with which the Company are making preparation for starting an inland service shortly.

Unfortunately for us the present funds of the Company fall short of completing the immediate purchase of the Seagoing vessel referred to above. The first call made upon the shareholders which is due by the 31t instant will, we are confident, make up the deficiency in the Company's funds and therefore we take this opportunity to earnestly request all shareholders to send in their call money without any further delay.

The gross income of Rs. 47,000 Forty-seven thousand Rupees per month, already mentioned, from the Seagoing vessel alone, apart from the profits expected from our inland service, would presently enable the Company to find substantial profits for the shareholders and we hope they would not hesitate to co-onerate with he Directors and Managing Agents whole-heartedly and respond to the call in their own interest and thereby provide for this national concern of ours a sound and secure foundation.

(Sd.) C. R. DAS, Bar-at-law,
(Sd.) RAY YATINDRA NATH CHOUDHURY, M.A., B.L.,
(Sd.) B. C. ROY,, (The Hon'ble.),
(Sd.) L. M. CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L.,
(Sd.) Md. SAADUTALLAH, M.A., B.L., 6175

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed Messrs. Vrajlal Pranjivandas & Co., (20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, as our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES for the Bombay Presidency from 6th November, 1920, and have to request our customers to send their orders through them.

THE TAMINA WATCH MANUFACTORY,
at Berne (Switzerland). 6148

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID—One SHARE CERTIFICATE with relative Transfer Deed of fifty Northbrook Jute Shares, Nos. 6401 to 6450, standing in my name.

Finder will be rewarded if he will kindly send same to me at the below mentioned address.

BYRAMJI BURJORJI REPORTER,
Station Road, Thana. 6134

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India). 6481

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	29th November, 1920.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921.
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921.

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 535u

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1467 of 1915.

DWARKADAS GANGADAS and another Plaintiff.
v/s
LUXMAN BHASKER, of Panwell...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1920, the undermentioned fourteen pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Panwell in the Registration Sub-District of Panwell, in the District of Colaba will be sold by public auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 22nd day of November 1920 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

Nos.	Station or Locality.	Old Municipal No.	New Municipal No.	Measurement or Area.
1	Poona Mail Road street.	408	436	77 feet x 47 feet.
2	" "	408	434	38 feet x 33 feet.
3	Bhusar Moholla.	409	437	39 feet x 21 feet.
4	Poona Mail Road Street.	1064	1113	93 feet x 37 feet.
5	" "	1067	1117	44 feet x 37 feet.
6	Bhusar Moholla.	462	491	39 feet x 24 feet.
7	"	463	492	41 feet x 30 feet
8	Narali Bazar Street.	959	996	37 feet x 27 feet.
9	Bhusar Moholla.	768	808	32 feet x 49 feet.
10	Poona Mail Road Street.	962	1006	47 feet x 37 feet.
11	" "	961	1005	26 feet x 20 feet.
12	Narali Bazar Street.	959	1003	34 ft. 6 in. x 34 feet
13	Poona Mail Road Street.	932	876	60 feet x 62 feet.
14	Narali Bazar Street.	938	982	46 feet x 22 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 5631

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer Incharge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on Monday 15th November.

A large quantity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing Blankets, Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquitos Curtain, Ammunation Boots, Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, Socks, Razais and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 11th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Properties, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, next to New Girgaum Post Office.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th November, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises the following properties, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by former admeasurement, along with the land hereunder secondly deser.bed and twenty-seven square yards of land acquired by the Municipality of Bombay two thousand and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts but by a recent admeasurement exclusive of the said land hereunder secondly described one thousand six hundred and sixty three square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the said land secondly described by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D-2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402, together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1842 (1), and 1843 (2a) and Street Nos. 1-3A, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardeesir Sorabji Palkhiwalla and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land hereunder secondly described, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Vithal Sayana Contractor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by a recent admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, Collector's New No. D-2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 5 and 6/7402 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the West by the other moiety of the private Road of which the land under description is one moiety and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, and on or towards the South by the continuation of the said private Road leading to the Sandhurst Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, Mercantile Bank, Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Properties, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, behind Dr. Meherji bhoy Sethna's House and next to New Girgaum Post Office.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 16th November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land (of pension and tax tenure before redemption) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, which piece of land contains by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with adjoining land under Collector's Old No. 373, Collector's New No B-2249, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 3-7402 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay under D Ward No. 1843 (4), Street No. 5, Khetwadi Main Road, and are bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the property formerly Dinshaw Shapurji but now of Dr. Menerji Rustomji Sethna on or towards the North by the hereditaments comprised in lot No. 6, purchased at the Auction Sale referred to in the Conveyance dated the 5th day of September 1890 from Awabai, widow of Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla and Piroshe Edulji Sakhidas to Muncherji Cowasji Daver, on or towards the South by a portion of the hereditament's comprised in lot No. 3A, purchased at the said sale by Purshotam Naranji and now belonging to Vithal Sayana.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land (of pension and tax tenure before redemption), admeasuring 83½ square yards or thereabouts being one equal in with of the private road in front of the land and hereditaments hereinbefore firstly described which piece of land is situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay and bears the same Collector's Nos. and Survey Nos. as the piece of land hereinabove firstly described and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the other moiety of the said private road in front of the land and hereditaments hereinabove firstly described and beyond that by the property formerly of Framroze Pesonji Pochkhanawala, and now of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards, the West by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the North and South by the respective portions of the said private road appertaining to lots Nos. 6 and 3A, sold at the said Auction Sale and immediately in front of the said respective lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their Office, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

NOTICES.

The remaining goods of the Army and Navy Canteen Stores will be sold on MONDAY, at 10-30 a.m., at Liqur Ware-house.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

D SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each, "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0, Extra Blades Re. 1-8, per 10 Gillette Blades stropp Re. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS, Co. 88 Medows St., (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs 8?

Shri Krishna & Co.
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN FIRST CLASS MARBLE STATUARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of Nov. 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms a choice collection of Italian Statuary representing Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer: Group of plying children on green marble column, the children and dog on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl" and "Poetry" for electrical fittings, large Lyons and Sphynix, Neptune, Vanity, Pairs of Cups and Urns for Grates, Birds baths, Fountain, Benches, Table Statues representing Motherhood, The Nail Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects, besides white and coloured columns.

The above are works of High Class art and are suitable for large city and country houses and parks.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with the mill houses, and other buildings and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 24, Forbes Street, Kamgar Maw, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 168, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14330, 14234, 14343 and 14361, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1B/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Dart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Dart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vitbhukhandas Atmaram's Dart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vitbhukhandas Atmaram's Dart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Dart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Dart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Special Holidays Matinee at 4-30 p.m.
BEST TWO-REELER COMEDY IN MANY MOONS
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
'THE ADVENTURER'
AND
MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"The Gentle Intruder"
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL.

A NEWS THAT WILL GLADDEN YOUR HEART!
Who does not love the very name of
CHARLES DICKENS
Who does not love his books? Who does not hold the memory of this great King of Fiction Sacred?
Rejoice—one of the greatest Works of CHARLES DICKENS is coming on the screen of the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)
On Saturday Next.
THE BLEAK HOUSE
(6 parts—6000 feet)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45.
WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF

Dr. Richard Rowe

and ompany

In the most Laughable and entertaining show ever seen.
SPECIAL HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME

KEILDERSON
Ventriloquist and Impersonator.

MYSTIC MORA
In her bewildering and unique seance
SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS
Mora blind-foldedwill read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening.

The Modern Delilah

Mora while in a cataliptic sensation
20 times her own weight

How Gamblers Win

The secrets of cheating at cards completely revealed
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co., upto p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
The Drama in Five Parts

" The Gray Wolf's Ghost."

How the superstition of the half-crazed Spaniard led him to the murder of the Yankee Land-grabber and the attempted extermination of the American lover of his young mistress, with his own spectacularly tragic end, brings to a climax one of the most graphic and picturesque dramas ever filmed.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC
"Good Night Ladies."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvous

Cinema Majestic

presents

The Prince of Bharat

A Special selection of
A HINDUSTHANI FILM
produced in THE WEST
for the festive DIWALI WEEK
Four Shows daily at ;
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p. m,
AN EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE at 3-30 TO-DAY, THURSDAY.
From Sat. 20th November.

ANTONIO MORENO
IN
THE INVISIBLE HAND

A. K. D. & Brother's super serial produced by VITAGRAPH in fifteen episodes of ACTION.

Fillis' Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.
FOR HINDU NEW YEAR
TO-DAY 2 BIG SHOWS TO-DAY
Grand change of Programme
Matinee 5 p. m. Night show 9-30 p. m.
THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE.
In their most Clever and Daring Ariel Act ever Witness
HAJI ALI.
The wonderful Egyptian Marvel, will Swallow live frogs in this Programme.
COL. FILLIS'
Will introduce some of his Clever Trick Ponies.
Mons. Rougal and his wonderful Performing Bears.
NEW HORSE ACTS! NEW ANIMAL ACTS!!
EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m.
MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAYS at 5 p. m.
GRAND MATINEES TO-DAY 5 P. M.
Children half price to Matinees only.
Popular prices and Booking at Rose and Co., Fort.
Booked seats should be occupied as early as possible as they cannot in kept open after 5-30 and 10 p. m. respectively.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

T - y 3, 5, 7, & 9- 0p.
SPECIA --OLIDAYS MATINEE A 3 & 5 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE OBTAINED AN ENTIRELY NEW COPY OF THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION:

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce, 5000 ARTISTS, 500 HORSES, 50 LIONS requisitioned to make up the caste. Produced by the CINES Co. of Rome. 8 Reels!! 2 Hours' Programme!!!

HER A BOLT FROM THE BLUE!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers

will have the gratification of starting

NEXT

(13th Inst.)

The most mystifying and the most sensational of all serials

"SCREAMING SHADOW"

(40000 feet)

Absolutely the greatest and the most sensational, undoubtedly the most nusual and the most thrilling serial ever produced, featuring the world-renowned, internationally famous Stars.

Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber

hrills, Action, Mistery.

"THE SCREAMING SHADOW"

It tells the ecret of Eternal youth. Would you like to learn to give for ever? Does the Supernatural awe or mystify you? Can a shadow scream?

COME—WE PROMISE YOU SOMETHING.

A !

Commencing Saturday next, at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
PRESENTS
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTO
IN

THE BEGGAR PRINCE

An Unusual Story of a Fisherman who became a Prince and a Prince who became a Beggar.
A Twentieth century romance with all the charm of the old Arabian Nights.
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST

TROTTING THRU TURKEY
A POLLARD COMIC
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinees on Bank Holidays Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICE
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOED.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO NIGHT! K. D. & Brothers THIS WEEK

A PHOTO DRAMA THAT TELLS YOU WHAT "FAITH" CAN AHIEVE!! HERE'S A PICTURE OF A "MAHATMA"!!

"THE MIRACLE MAN."

8,000 Feet.

The Great Soul whose FAITH Cured Disease and Deprivity.

A SPECIAL CLORIOUS FILM FOR THIS FESTIVE

DEWALI WEEK!

A PHOTO-PLAY with an amazing soul! All that is fine, all that is sorrowful, all that allures in the act of living—pictured in vivid scenes that thrill, startle or inspire. The one screen entertainment you'll never forget, Come, live a life in an hour!

A ROMANCE of underworld rogues who tought "easy pick.s" and found them. Bu hen the a crook and the girl with the painted face also found a wondrous thing they had never known before—Do you khow what love is?

They came to Scoff—But Left to Bless

Five Shows To-night: 3-30 (Prize Shows); 5-30 (Prize Shows) 7; 8-45; and 10-15 P. M. (S.T.)
See this MILLION-DOLLAR PHOTO-WONDER with bated breath!
AT THE POPULAR

WEST-END CINEMA,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

YOUR DIWALI TRIP
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT TO

GOVINDJI'S

"MITHAI—MAHAL"
THE EMPORIUM OF HIGH CLASS SWEETS

GOVINDJI

tin' Confectioner
CHIRA BAZAR AND GRANT-ROAD,
'Phone No. 1656.

"THE REFORMS AN ANACHRONISM."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT INEVITABLE.

In a recent issue "India" published the draft of the telegram which Mr. S. R. Bomanji had sent to Mr. Gandhi on learning that the Congress had adopted the resolution on Non-Co-operation. "The Congress gave," said Mr. Bomanji in the course of his message, "the only possible answer to British attitude regarding the Punjab." The resolution, he added, "must materialise and not evaporate in words." As Mr. Bomanji has long been known as a staunch supporter of Mr. Montagu and his policy, representative of "India" interviewed him, on the eve of his departure for India, with a view to securing some elucidation of the sentiments contained in his message.

"How do you expect to find the situation in India on your return?" asked the representative.

"The situation is bound to grow much worse," Mr. Bomanji declared, "as the whole foundation of our faith in British justice has been destroyed by the Dyer debate in both Houses. Anyone who knew anything should have known that the effect on India would be awful. Rightly or wrongly it was felt that there was a final tribunal open to us—the tribunal of the British people—to appeal to in case of necessity, and the Dyer debates have proved that even that exists no longer."

"Then you consider that the Non-Co-operation Movement was inevitable?"

"Yes. I am only surprised that it has not already gathered greater force—regard being had to the intensity of national resentment. For this result I chiefly blame the lawyer leaders of our political life who talk very glibly about our emancipation, and whenever there are any plums of office going they are the first to grab them. Nobody has any rigrt to be a leader of our polical life who is not prepared to make sacrifices and suffer, and the real secret of the success of men like Tilak and Gandhi has been their readiness to be in the thick of the fight at all personal cost."

"Do you think there is any chance of the Non-Co-operation Movement subsiding until it has achieved its purpose?"

"Not the slightest. Until the wrongs of the Punjab have been righted, there will be no real peace in the country and agitation must continue. If it should fizzle out, it will be a matter of lasting disgrace to us.

The Moslem Problems.

"Also do not forget that the entire body of the Mussulmans in India is in a ferment at the injustice of the Turkish Treaty. Nor is it a ferment confined to the Mussulmans of India. All those who are acquainted with the Muslim world at large know that it is a universal ferment among the people of Islam. I myself had occasion recently to meet Mussulmans from different parts of the world, and the impression I have formed is that their sentiment on the Khilafat question and the future of Turkey is identical with that of the Indian Mussulmans. You must remember that one of the two planks of the Non-Co-operation platform is the question of a just Turkish settlement, and therefore this matter must be attended to by responsible Imperial statesmen with the same care as the Punjab question. The genesis of both the movements is the same, namely, the violation of plighted words of responsible Ministers of the Crown. Non-Co-operation is the last resource that was left open to the people of India. They had tried every constitutional means in their power to secure the attention of the Imperial Government to the acuteness of the national discontent, and it is only when Government turned a deaf ear to all their representations and protests that the people have been driven to have recourse to this last wapon."

Attack on Mr. Gandhi.

"In this connection I shall like to say whatever may be the attacks that have been hurled at Mr. Gandhi, whether by our own Moderates or by reactionaries of the "Morning Post" type, all thoughtful people would agree that India as well as Great Britain have reason to be grateful that at this critical juncture no less a man than Mahatma Gandhi has arisen to control this national movement, with all his customary calmness, foresight and integrity."

"Antiquated and Obsolete."

"As you have been known to be a consistent and enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Montagu and his Reforms, may I ask how you think the Reforms have been affected, or are likely to be affected by the Non-Co-operation movement?"

"Unfortunately, I have to say that through the force of circumstances the Reforms before even they have been inauguarted have become antiquated and obsolete. The Rules and Regulations on which so much depended have reduced the Reforms to an anachronism. I had fondly hoped that the Reforms would be given a fair chance after all the strenuous struggle in which Mr. Montagu engaged to secure their enactment, but unfortunately the forces of reaction and intrigue were so strong that Mr. Montagu himself apparently succumbed to them, with the result that all his great hopes look like having been shattered.

"If Mr. Montagu could have risen above his surroundings, and insisted on justice being done to the Punjab, the chances are that he would probably have had to resign his place in the Cabinet; but, on the other hand, there cannot be the slightest doubt that he would have risen immeasurably in the estimation not only of India, but of the whole civilised world.

The Reformed Council

"Some Moderate leaders appear still to pin their faith to the Reforms even go so far as to suggest that the Reforms may have a disintegrating effect on the Non-Co-operation Movement. What do you think of this view?"

"I think it is a snare and a delusion. Those who talk like that do not know of the intensity of feeling surging in the hearts of their countrymen. Already it is perfectly clear that the real leaders of India, the men who count, and who command the confidence of their people, are not going to have anything to do with the Reform Councils. Men like Lala Rajpat Rai, Dewan Madhava Rao, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Dr. Ansari have declared theiri intention of adhering to the Non-Co-operation Movement, although many of them opposed Mr. Gandhi's Resolution in the Calcutta Congress. It follows, therefore, that the Reform Councils even though they may be packed by *Jo-hoolooms* and mediocrities, would necessarily lack every element of true national representative character. Therefore I for one cannot regard that the Reform Councils are likely to have any disintegrating effect on this unanimous and universal movement. Moreover, I should like to say that it would have been essential for the success of the Reform Councils that a wholly new spirit should have been imported to them at their very inauguration, but when I find that men of the reactionary type, who have already done so much harm to the relations between Great Britain and India are still to continue as the presiding deities of the new legislature, I am convinced that the Reform Councils cannott possibly work out as progressive institutions as was intended by Mr. Montagu. I may add here that in my view the common phrase "Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms" is a complete misnomer. Lord Chelmsford had only a compulsory official relationship with the Reforms. He neither believed in the Reforms nor sympathised with the policy of which they were an expression. He and his associates are not the kind of people who can be expected in the light of their record honestly to work for the success of any constitutional or democratic institutions. Their true views are revealed in the notorious Government of India Dispatch of March 5, 1919.

The Everlasting Reactionaries.

"So long as men like Chelmsford, Vincent, Muddiman, and Hollhad continue to form part of the Government of India, so long there can be no hope of any real change in the pernicious bureaucratic system of Government which has brought India to the verge of disaster. That is a fact which I wish it were possible to rub well into the minds of the British public, and here I would like to mention, that in my opinion, it is a matter of the greatest regret that Mr. Montagu allowed himself to be a party to whitewashing Chelmsford and O'Dwyer. We felt that it was not worthy of him because everyone knew in India that the testimonials that he had been compelled to give the Viceroy and O'Dwyer were absolutely unreal and undeserved and by having done so Mr. Montagu has detracted very considerably from his own influence on the minds of the people of India. In this connection I should add that I must equally blame my own people for having continued to associate to any extent with Lord Chelmsford and to have allowed the return of O'Dwyer to India on the Army Commission.

"I have just been reading the proceedings in the Imperial Legislative Council on Mr. Shastri's resolution regarding the Punjab, and all I can say is that if Mr. Shastri and his non-official colleagues had sufficient self-respect and sense of national honour, they should have walked out of the Council Chamber in a body when Lord Chelmsford gave his monstrous ruling. I am sure that if his great master, the late Mr. Gokhale, had been in his place in the Council, he would not have submitted to such an outrage."

"What will be your own probable line of activity on your return to India?"

"I am going out especially to be in time to attend the Annual Session of the Congress at Nagpur, and I need hardly say that the Non-Co-operation Movement will have my whole-hearted moral support. I do not see that any alternative course of action lies open to any self-respecting Indian, and I propose to suggest that all those reactionaries in India who have flauntingly insulted the Indian people whose hospitality they are enjoying by subscribing to the Dyer Fund, should be boycotted socially and otherwise. Unless we lay stress upon this any true restoration of harmonious relations in the future will not be possible."

The New Viceroy,

"How do you think the appointment of a new Viceroy would affect the situation?"

"I do not think, having regard to the acuteness of the present situation, that it matters in the least who goes out as Viceroy of India. The Government are perfectly welcome to send the worst reactionary they can. I, for my part would not even mind having O'Dwyer as Viceroy of India if the London "Times" wants us to have a civilisation. It will probably help to complete the work that he has already done! The question of Viceroyalty really now affects India much less than it does Great Britain. It is for Great Britain, if she wants even yet to save her connection with India to set about sending a real decent, clean gentleman to be the Viceroy of India, and neither gilded mediocrities—and worse—of the Chelmsford-Ronaldshay type, nor autocratic Imperialists like Pentland and George Lloyd."

"Have you any remedy to propose?"

"What is obviously wanted is a complete change of heart and a complete overhauling of the entire system of Indian government from top to bottom. For instance, leaving political issues aside even in the matter of trade, currency and industry, India has simply been the victim of unmitigated British exploitation. Take the report of the Industrial Commission, for which Sir Thomas Holland was responsible, and the Currency Commission Report. They are documents which are utterly indefensible, and their sole object appears to be to crush Indian industrial commercial and economic growth along national lines, and to make India be bled still further for the benefit of foreign exploiters. I say this with all due respect for the protestations of Mr. Hailey in the Imperial Council. I foretold in the Indian Press last spring that the inevitable effect of the Government's currency policy would be to bring about disaster in the Indian money market, and the fact that the balance of trade has been changed against us is directly due to the Government's currency policy."

RICE CONTROL IN BURMA,

SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS' PRAYER FOR ITS REMOVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9,

The Burma Rice Merchants' Association, largely composed of Bombay shippers have sent a memorial to the Local Government for transmission to the Government of India regarding rice control as follows:—We beg to petition your Government to abolish rice control from Burma, for next year, and give the following reasons for the same, that when the Government of India introduced the control, it expressed, in its support that there being famine and scarcity in India during that time, the rice control was a necessity for protection against famine in India, and had given an undertaking that no sooner these conditions were improved, the control would be removed Now as the Bengal rice crop first forecast is about 86 per cent. and the later rains have been very beneficial to the standing rice crop in India, our Association requests that the control should be abolished when it has so adversely affected Burma's export and import trades this year.

As it is a well-known fact that the export of food-grains from India is a very big factor in stabilising the exchange, free export of rice from Burma will also help considerably to relieve tightness in Indian money market, The policy followed in the rice control is also against the free trade policy of the British Government Still if your Government wishes to keep the control for other economic reasons, our Association suggests that it can be done by allowing free trade in India and with little restriction by way of licenses for foreign ports.

DEATH OF JOCKEY O'BRIEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Mr. O'Brien, whose mount was Richard, which fell in the Steeplechase in the last Meerut Races, has died from concussion and fracture of the skull.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Col. Wedgwood will stay in the Punjab for about ten days and will visit Amritsar, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Kasur. He arrives at Delhi on the morning of the 17th instant and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge.

SYMPATHY FOR SUFFERING IRELAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Under the auspices of the Swarajya Sangam a meeting was held at Triplicane beach, Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Iyer presiding and a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for independence and mourning the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Babu Nilambar Mukherji, C.I.E., an M.A., of Calcutta University died on Tuesday, in his Calcutta Residence at the age of 80. He served in Kashmir State as its minister for several years and on his return to Calcutta he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, which post he occupied with distinction for good many years and on retirement he was granted a pension of Rs. 1,000.

Dr. M. A. Ansari presided at the First Ghazipur District Conference on the 6th and spoke on the advantages of Non-Cooperation policy and programme. (A. P.)

A Madras message of Nov. 9 says. the Bank of Madras rate of interest has been raised one per cent, the rate now being seven per cent.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

Here's something "Au Fait!"
A Picture Magnificent, Superb!

Two days more—Mind you
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS offer to their Patrons

Specially FOR THIS DIWALI WEEK!
A Sumptuous Fairy Fantasy

"The seven Swans"
Starring the dainty, delightful Sweetheart of the Screen
MARGUERITE CLARK

"The seven Swans"
Don't fail to bring your Kids To-night!

To-Night Five Shows; 3-30 (Prize show); 5-30 (Prize show); 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Please Note—During this Diwali Week Messrs. K. D. AND Brothers have decided to give in Prize one brand new Bicycle to all their Patrons who come to see this picture, at the Globe, from To-day upto Friday next (12th November.)—both days inclusive. The Patrons will kindly retain the counterpart of their Admission Tickets, which will be duly numbered. The Great Prize will be drawn on Friday, 12th November, in the 7 p.m. Show. The Management will go on carefully collecting the Prize Tickets during all the seven days, and our Patrons are assured that the Drawing will be perfectly bona-fide one. All the Classes at the Globe, except the Two-Anna Class will be entitled to thePrize. The result of the drawing will be declared on Saturday, the 13th November in all the newspapers.

The BICYCLE will be seen in the Globe Compound To-day.

A Fatty Comedy and the Topical Budget in the Programme.

Sandhurst Road. **GLOBE CINEMA** Sandhurst Road.

There is only one BOVRIL

BY APPOINTMENT.

The great body-building power of Bovril is proved, just as the circulation of the blood is proved, or the law of gravity.

The independent experiments carried out by an eminent physiologist *under the most complete scientific control* proved the body-building powers of Bovril to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

This has given Bovril a unique place as one of the most precious food substances in the world.

BODY-BUILDING POWER OF BOVRIL TAKEN

BOVRIL

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

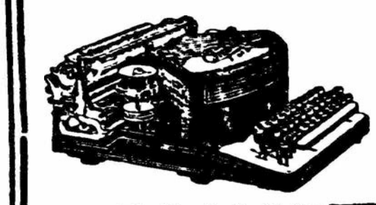
The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/3 and 2/-

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

Remember
The "EMPIRE"
is all
BRITISH MADE.



The No. 2, Model [illegible]
Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.
The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and AS SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire.
Empre Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAL VITÆ
The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic, producing startling results immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.
Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.
Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine renders the urine and blood sugar-free, reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.
The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma, instant relief in every dose. Per phial of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrumtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

FRESH STOCK
Received of. Primus and Optens Stoves, Dr. Mallick Patent Io-Nic Cook, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.
D.D. Postwalla & Co,
275, Hornby [illegible].

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
12 Splendid H. P. & H. T. Roses, 2-years, Old established plants for immediate flowering, every one different and correctly labelled, suitable for Exhibition, Garden Decoration and cutting, Rs. 18; 24; ditto; Rs. 35; 36 ditto; Rs. 50. Wire or write at once
GREAT BENGAL NURSERY, MIHIJAM.

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines Stores Provision and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Branch at Cumballa Hill.
Try Beaver Brand Dutch Light Lager Beer, the best on the Market.
Paul Ruinart & Co.
Best Quality Champagne.

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Receipts free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema GIRGAUM.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

DR. I. P. ENAD
has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Sca. and M.Bca.), in the art of Soap-making, Industrial institutions, given free advice. Consult him at
MANILAL MANSION.
Bombay No. 1.
Lamington Road.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

A public meeting on "Non-Co-operation" at the Mathurdas Mill, Lower Parel, at 7-0 p.m.

Divali: Hindu New Year: Samvat 1977.
Divali: Hindu New Year: Samvat, 1977.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports, 3-45 p.m.
S. India Club's "At Home" in honour of Hon. Mr. Sarma, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting; Marwari Bazaar, 12 noon.
Bombay High Court re-opens.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	0.00	13.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11 30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	15.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7. 5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8 44	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	18.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20 45
Past Fssenger	21.30	7 20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there

Notice to Correspondents

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible. A short letter stands a better chance of publication than a long one.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

YOUNG HINDU MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The public meeting at Mustan Tank announced for the 12th (Friday) 5 p.m., under the auspices of Young Hindu-Moslem Association is postponed indefinitely.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Young Men's Educational Society's Boy Scout Troop will celebrate its anniversary at 3-30 p.m. to-day. The Hon. Commissioner, Dr. M. B. Velkar, will preside.

RADIANT CLUB, AUMBULANCE BRANCH.

The Examination in Home Hygiene of the Class conducted by the institution will be held on Saturday next, at 3 30 p.m., (S. T.), in the class room at Charni Road, Municipal School.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HON MR.B.N. SARMA

The South Indian Club will be "At Home" to the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Member, Viceroy's Council, to-day (Thursday) 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Club premises (Ramachandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon).

EXHIBITION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The opening ceremony of the 4th exhibition of Musical Instruments will be held at 9 a.m., to-day, at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Mr. G. K. Mantre, sculptor, will preside.

C. K. P. SAMAJ

Under the auspicies of the C. K. P. Samaj, Mr. S. R. Bhise of the Gokhale Education Society will speak on "C. K. Prabhus and the future India" at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day in the Hall of the Samaj.

LECTURES AT BANDRA.

Under the auspicies of the "Bandra Young Nationalist League" lectures will be delivered to-day at 8 p.m. (S. T.) sharp at Bandra, at the junction of Hill Road and at the Ghod Bunder Road, when Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, Welkar, Muazam Alli, Khatri, and Gulam Ali will speak.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Democratic party and the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day at 7-0 p.m. and the Congress resolution on Non Co-operation will be fully explained. Among the speakers will be Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Welker, Mr. Mandalay and others.

PRABHU SEMINARY

A prize distribution gathering of the Prabhu Seminary was held recently, when Mr. D. G. Padhye, presided. The Hon. Jt. Secretary, Mr. R. D. Rane read out the report on the working of the school. Prizes in the shape of books and money were then distributed to the successful students of the Seminary.

The President in his address, expressed appreciation at the valuable services rendered in the cause of education by the institution.

CITY'S STRIKES.

NO CHANGE.

There was no change in the strike situation yesterday and no striker came to the *Maidan*, where they used to collect on other days. They were all observing the Devali, the chief festival for the Hindus of Western India.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at Munji Shet's Wadi, Parel, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Thursday) to consider the situation of present strikes in Bombay, when Rao Saheb K. R. Korgaoker, will preside. Messrs. Baptista Pawar, and others will address the meeting.

B. I. S. N. STRIKE.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF CONCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co. have sanctioned their employees at the Garden Reach Workshop and at the Union Dock, Howrah, among other concession an increase of 25 per cent. on the present wages. Half the number of the strikers resumed work to-day. It is expected the rest will following suit on Thursday.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"PRIDE OF NEW YORK."

The "Pride of New York" the latest William Fox photoplay featuring George Walsh, is of especial interest at this time because it begins with the draft and ends in the trenches. In between are shown a long line of incidents touching on our preparation of war and including the various "bits" both by men and women are doing outside the ranks, to aid in bringing about a victorious result for the Stars and Stripes.

"CRITICAL PERIOD AHEAD" FOR RUBBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

The London correspondent of the "Ceylon Times" cables: Critical period is ahead for rubber. Stock has increased by a thousand tons monthly. Conviction is entertained in some quarters that more drastic restrictions will be required. A certain amount of very natural apprehension exists. The immediat course of vents is very difficult to judge Until the financial difficulties are cleared up there is little chance of a lasting recovery.

TEA TRADE AT COLOMBO.

GRAVE DEPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

Within the last few days, three of four small low country tea estates have been compelled to close down completely in consequence of a grave depression of the surrounding tea trade while freight between Calcutta and London are 105 shillings net and those for Colombo and London are 143 shillings and 6 pence net. Thus subsiding Indian teato an extent of three half penny to three per pound. Representations have been made to the shipping conference to make freight rates from Colombo and Calcutta more nearly in accordance. Further strong representations are being made to the Government to abolish the export duty o tea.

CONDITIONS WHICH BURST OUT INTO BOLSHEVISM.

GOVERNMENT'S DELIBERATE CREATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The "Independent" commenting on the recent resolution on Non-Cooperation says --We predict, Government are creating division, where division never eixsted before, We predict Government are deliberately creating condikions which burst out into Bolshevism in Russia. The Moderates hav done all they could, and they have failed. We can promise them and Government that they are not going to succeed any better. In the meanwhile, will Government repent?

BIJAPUR NOTES.

MUNICIPALITY AND GOVT. CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 6.

The District has not made much headway in Non-Cooperation. It is slowly limping along that path. Its heart is in Non-Cooperation but suffers from the usual indolence. Mr. R. S. Sali, a teacher in the Government-aided private school ("Shri Krishna High School") gave up service and withdrew his son from the school, being a convinced Non-Cooperator. His services will be engaged by the local vernacular weekly. Mahatma Gandhi and Ali Brothers are invited to visit Bijapur and they are expected here on or about the 12th instant.

BLIND RELIEF.

Every man has his mania. So also has our present Collector, Mr. Henderson for relief to the blind. Soon after he came to this District, a Blind Relief Association was established at his instance and collections of funds went on briskly. I do not deride the work. The object is very laudable. But the public feel that the demand for funds is out of all proportion to the importance of the work. The system of collection seems to be very thorough. Every poor rayat is asked to pay his share equal to the land revenue he gives, or sometimes more or less than that. Every income-tax payer is asked to pay as much as the tax he is assessed with. Inamdars such as Desais, Deshpandes, and others, cannot but assist the Association. It is said that even parties, in the various proceedings before the Collector, think themselves fortunate if they are able to pay their humble share. I do not mean to say that the Collector will be influenced by their contributions, for I know of instances where contributors had adverse decisions. Big people scratch their heads to pay sums equal to an income-tax or even refuse to pay. Dramatic and cinema companies which require permissions to play, are called upon to pay their share and special entertainments are also arranged to collect funds. The latter no doubt give scope to organisers to misappropriate the money, as in the case of war loan and war relief collections. Village officers give receipts for the money paid by rayats and a poor District like Bijapur has till now contributed by thousands, though the exact total is not known, as the accounts are not yet published anywhere. Thus it will be seen that the resources of the people are tapped in a systematic way. The system may well be imitated by other Associations though they may not get equal success for want of official prestige or name at their back. The people are hardpressed by demands for contributions. With famine staring in the face and high prices bomenting them, they will certainly be bled white by these incessant demands for contributions.

MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

The Municipality is in an embarrassed financial condition. This is not solely due to its own fault. The Government also is to blame to some extent. By the waterworks the Municipality was saddled with two additional sums of expenditures, one of Rs. 13,000 which is the annual instalment to repay the loan of Rs. 1'0,000 advanced by Government, and the other maintenance charges amounting to Rs. 12.000 annually. The Municipality hoped to meet this additional expenditure of Rs. 25,000 by the income from the water supply and from the sources. But at the end of three years i.e. 1917, the Government called upon the Municipality to pay Rs. 74,000 as maintenance charges for three years. This was a shock to the Municipality. Next, the Government demanded another Rs. 6,000 as annual instalment for the repayment of the supplementary loan of Rs. 96,000. This loan was advanced when the actual costs of the waterwerks exceeded the original estimate and was given on condition that the Municipality was liable to repay the loan only, if it derived any net profit from the water supply and not otherwise. It collected water rate from those who had independent pipe connections and generousness from the rest of the public. The two could not have been collected from the former class. But the Government was of opinion that both ought to have been collected and charged the Municipality with deliberate reduction of the income in order to evade repayment of the loan. The Municipality protested that it was not liable to pay since there was no breach of faith or condition on its part, that it derived no profits from the water supply. The Government did not heed, by order 1993 of 26-3-1917, and demanded the loan, and the Municipality was forced to pay one instalment of Rs. 6,000 to collect the two rates. The Government, however, subsequently found its mistake and, by order of 6935 of 30-6-1920, informed the Municipality that it was illegal to collect both rates from one and the same individual, and was asked to collect only one rate. Thus there was no breach of faith or condition. The Government ought in fairness to return the sum of Rs. 6.000 and withhold its demand for further instalments. The Municipality has made repeated requests to the Government in this behalf, and the President has taken pains to personally represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor. But no reply is yet given. If the money be not returned and the Municipality is not absolved from the liability for further instalments, it will be difficult, may impossible, for the councillors to run the Municipality. His Excellency the Governor, during his visit to this place last year, gave as an assurance, in his reply to the Municipality's address of welcome in the following terms:—

"I fully admit the repayment by instalments of this sum of Rs. 96,000 is a heavy burden on the Municipality and if you can give an assurance of a genuine attempt to carry out the conditions laid down by Government at the time when they made their generous grant to you and to improve your administration generally, I will promise that this matter will be looked into and if possible, reconsidered."

For the condition, it is emphatically denied that there was breach of any conditions and as regards improvement of the administration, though it is a wholesome advice, has properly speaking no bearing on the question of the liability to pay this supplementary loan. However, it cannot be asserted now by the Government that the administration is bad, only if unexpected burden are unjustly imposed on the Municipality, the administration will get out of order and the blame will not lie on the Municipal Councillors.

DIPAWALL.

THE FEAST OF LAMPS.

Divali or the feast of lamps passed off yesterday This festival is observed chiefly by the Hindus of the Western India and it comes off every year on the New Moon day of Kartik. On this day, in the Satya Yuga, Vishnu won a victory over the Demon Naraki, and in the Treta Yuga Ravana was defeated and slain by Rama in the battle in Lanka. The feast begins on the thirteenth day of the moon, termed as *Dhan-Trayodashi* and is celebrated for a period of five days. On the first day of the feast houses are cleaned, whitewashed and decorated and in the evening Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped, on the second day which is known as the Narak-Chaturdashi, the day on which Vishnu killed Naraka, the demon of hell—fireworks, crackers and sponters are displayed. On the third or the Divali day each and every Hindu takes bath in the morning, rubs his body with scented ointments and put on new clothes. The mistress of the house performs a ceremony called *Arti*, by placing a wick either in silver or gold dishes, symbolical of the removal of all their difficulties and of a happy new year and each male member makes a present of money to her. On the evening of this day the *Vikramditya Samvat* year ends and the merchants close their accounts for the year. Houses are illuminated with rows of lamps, sweets are distributed among friends, relatives are invited to dinner and presents are given to Brahmins, just as is done on Dusserah day in Bengal.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF POONA BRANCH.

As already proposed a meeting of representatives of societies, individual cooperators, and friends of cooperation in the 7 Marathi-speaking districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, West Khandesh and East Khandesh, and Native States in the Deccan, was held on the 4th instant at 6 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Poona Seva Sadan, under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devdhar to establish the Poona Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. About 150 gentlemen attended the meeting.

The Chairman after explaining the object of the meeting narrated what progress he had made in the work entrusted to him as Provisional Secretary during the last three weeks, since the preliminary meeting, which was held on the 9th of October, 1920. He then formally proposed that a Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute for the seven districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nasin, West Khandesh, and East Khandesh be started at Poona accepting the objects of the Institute generally, reserving to itself the necessary freedom to introduce new features in its work.

After some discussion it was unanimously agreed that a Central Branch for all the seven Marathi-speaking districts should be started at this stage. Accordingly the first resolution originally proposed by Mr. G. K. Devadhar was unanimously passed.

The following are some of the remaining resolutions also passed at the meeting.

Resolved that the Board of Management should frame suitable rules for the Poona Branch on the model of the rules framed for the Bombay Branch of the Institute.

Resolved that the Native States in the Deccan be included in the area of this Branch for the purposes of education, propaganda and for giving such other help as would be requisitioned by Societies in Native States that would be ready to join the Branch.

Resolved that a Board of Management consisting of the following 30 gentlemen with Mr. G. K. Devadhar as its president be appointed: (1) Mr. G. K. Devvadhar, M.A., (President); (2) Mr. R. M. Sane; (3) Mr. N. C. Kelkar; (4) Mr. A. V. Patwardhan (Joint Secretary); (5) Rao Saheb G. G. Kale (Joint Secretary); (6) Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur; (7) Mr. K. H. Gokhale; (8) Venkatrao Rao Saheb of Ichalkaranji; (9) Rao Bahadur G. V. Jogalekar; (10) Mr. A. B. Modak; (11) Mr. R. M. Rajadnya; (12) The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe; (13) Asstt. Registrar, C. D.; (14) Mr. W. G. Chirmule; (15) Mr. V. S. Jog; (16) Mr. K. W. Apte; (17) Mr. Raoji Sakharam Patil; (18) The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat; (19) Mr. R. P. Karandikar; (20) Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale; (21) The Hon. Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud; (22) Prof. V. G. Kale; (23) Rao Bahadur R. V. Gadgil; (24) Mr. M. C. Kelkar; (25) Mr. S. B. Deshmukh; (26) Mr. B. S. Kulkarni; (27) Mr. Ajba V. Patil; (28) Rao Bahadur B. V. Jadhav; (29) Mr. G. T. Mirikar; and (30) Mr. L. Bhagwat. The number for quorum to be 10, and that vacancies be filled by co-option.

Resolved that in order to vigorously push on the work of this Branch, a request be made to Government to supply one of their trained hands from the Cooperative Department on loan to work under the Board of this Branch as its executive officer. The salary of this officer should either be borne wholly by Government, failing that, half by Government, quarter by the Institute, and quarter by the Branch.

Resolved that half the amount of subscriptions from members should go to the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. But all other donations contributions etc., collected by the Branch should remain here at its disposal entirely.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

STUDENTS AND STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

Dr. Ansari on his way from Benares to the Punjab broke journey here yesterday and addressed a large gathering mostly of the college students.

After narrating the role played by students in Russia, China and Egypt in bringing about the liberation of their ocuntries the speaker said the part assigned to students in India was not done without deliberation and proper consideration. From whatever point of view they looked, they would find the present system of education positively harmful and the sooner they could do away with it the better for them. The question was often asked what the students will do after completing their studies in a national institution. The question itself suggested the presence of a slave mentality. He, however, assured them that when all the bureaucratic schools and colleges were emptied and the only educated men were to be found in those Universities, the Government themselves will be bound in the absence of the B.A.'s and the M.A.'s of their colleges to take the students of the national colleges in their services (cheers); and these Government servants educated on purely national lines would be more useful to the country than those produced by the bureaucratic institutions. He advised them not to fall victims to the mistaken idea that they had better established and well built Universities to continue their studies after leaving the bureaucratic institutions. These were anxious times and it would be very selfish on their part to expect that they would concentrate all their energies, money and resources in providing for their education when the country is passing through critical times. They wanted workers, but they did not call for all of them to take up the work. As many of them as could take up the propaganda work will be welcomed and for the rest of them they would provide some education. It was, however, necessary that they should be taken out of the poisonous atmosphere of bureaucratic Universities as soon as possible and they would minister little by little some antidote to the poison already inhaled.

PANDIT MOTILAL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who presided, referred to the recent Government of India communique and said that their act of appealing to students was called "immoral" in the communiqué; and they (students) were given the title of "immature." He saw no signs of immaturity in them and when his friend, Sir Harcourt Butler, was proud to get a certificate from a 10th class student of Bareilly (laughter), that the bureaucratic system of education was the best system he saw no point in calling their action of appealing to students of higher classes as immoral. It was also said in the communiqué that there was no constructive element in the Non-Cooperation programme. When an alien was in the forceful possession of his house he would not build another house for himself before evicting the intruder from his own house. (Laughter and cheers.) Let it be clear to every one that they were engaged in a fight and it was only when the victory was won that they could get the fruits of it.

CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The "New Empire" learns that at the Conference of the Provincial Directors of the Industries held at Cawnpore, it was decided that the future constitution of the Conference and the question of inclusion of the Directors of Industries of Feudatory States, which is favoured by the Advanced States, would be settled when the Conference meet at Simla next year. Importance of the full statistical knowledge of labour and industrial conditions including the detailed information of the industrial capacity of each province was emphasised. Although on the question of the census of production the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce took up non-committal and the Upper India Chamber an antagonastic attitude, its utility was recognised but it was agreed that no action could be taken until a new factory law had been passed and the next new year's census of population completed. It was pointed out that Cawnpore supplied twenty per cent. of the war stores purchased by the Government at a cost of 35 crores and the satisfactory quality of stores proved the good conditions of labour.

"A TIMELY WARNING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" commenting on Government's resolution on Non-cooperation says:—The timely warning conveyed in Government Communique published at Simla should have the effect of rallying all Moderate opinion to the side of Government. In a matter where the future peace of the country is so closely threatened, we think that Government should assist the Moderates in the propaganda work. So far little has been done to counteract the effects of Mr. Gandhi's movement and now that Government has appealed to the enlightened liberal opinion, a genuine attempt should be made to sink all unessential differences and make a strenuous effort to show that Non-cooperation movement must end in chaos and anarchy for India.

M.C.C. v. S. AUSTRALIA.

NOT A DRAWN GAME.

A CORRECTION.

M.C.C. 1st Innings—(for five wkts) .. 512
* Innings declared.

South Australia—1st Innings 113
South Australia—2nd Innings 339
Total ... 457

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 9.
Recd. 12 noon Nov. 10.

The announcement of a drawn game between the M. C. C. and South Australia was erroneous, for, according to an Adelaide message of yesterdays date, the play was extended to the fourth day when the M. C. C. quickly dismissed the remaining Australian batsmen and won easily by an innings and 55 runs.

The weather was ideal but there was only a small gathering of spectators present when A. Richardson and Phillips faced the bowling of Hearne and Howell. The wicket was in good condition. With but three runs added to the overnight score Richardson was bowled by Hearne, (318—8—111), and one run latter Howell beat Phillips with a nice ball. (319—9—0). The last wicket added 20 runs before Thurgarland was bowled by Hearne for 11.

Bowling for the M. C. C. Howell had four wickets for 81, Douglas 2 for 67; Hearne 3 for 63, Wilson 1 for 54, Parkin 0 for 41 and Woolley 0 for 22.

Full scores:—

M. C. C.
First Innings.

Hobbs c Pellew b Smith	49
Russel c and b Smith	136
Hearne c Phillips b Smith	122
Hendren st. Ambler b Smith	79
Makepeace not out	32
Parkin st. Ambler b Smith	0
Extras	9
Total (for five wickets)	512

*Innings declared.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
First Innings.

Pellow, c Parkin b Woolley	0
Smith b Parkin	1
Stirling c Russel b Parkin	0
V. Richardson b Wooley	28
Gehrs b Parkin	0
Henry b Parkin	28
A. Richardson, c Hobbs, b Parkin	0
Rendell, b Parkin	1
Phillips, b Parkin	0
Thurgarland, b Parkin	28
Amber not out	0
Extras	7
Total	113

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Second Innings.

Pellow, c and b Douglas	66
Smith b Howell	19
Henry b Wilson	27
Victor Richardson c Hobbs b Douglas	11
Gehrs, b Howell	36
Stirling b Howell	0
A. Richardson b Hearne	111
Rendall b Hearne	75
Phillips b Howell	0
Thurgarland b Hearne	11
Ambler not out	10
Extras	12
Total	339

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

APPEAL FOR BUILDING FUNDS.

In the year 1912 a school, named "The King-George English School", was started at Dadar with the object of commemorating the first Royal visit to India. The number of students was then 40. The promoters silently conducted the school nearly for six years without any monetary help from outside by undergoing a lot of privations and tried their best to place education within easy reach of the masses with as little regard to self-interest as possible. They spent Rs. 6,000 in equipping the school with furniture, a library and a laboratory. When the Indian Education Society was established in 1917 by the promoters, the school was handed over to its charge free of financial liabilities. Gradually the school rose rapidly in strength and efficiency. It is a full High School teaching 700 students. In 1918 the Society removed the pressing need of the place by opening an English school for girls. The number of girls on the rolls is nearly 50. As the number of boys gradually increased, the authorities began to feel the acute and pressing need of suitable accommodation. This year, admission to nearly 100 students was reluctantly refused. With a view to remove the crying need by providing buildings, the Society has secured from the City Improvement Trust a plot of land admeasuring 14,500 square yards.

To erect two school buildings, a hostel, library and a laboratory the school intends to spend nearly five to six lakhs of rupees with the liberal popular support. To give a unique opportunity to the generous public to help the Society the volunteers and the teaching staff of the schools, have voluntarily undertaken to collect funds during the Diwali holidays. The members of the Building Fund of the Society have issued an earnest appeal to all noble lovers of education, philanthropists and generous public to extend their sympathy and lend their hand and cordial support to these institutions by helping the volunteers when they go round in aid of the Building Fund.

DAIMLER
MOTOR CARRIAGES
The Engine that performs
Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS
SOLE AGENTS
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder
BOMBAY.

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to get very large quantities of white, dark blue and Belgium jet black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavement in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.
Estimates, price-lists and design-cards free.
Personal visit solicited.
Apply:—
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY

COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HALLS.
TO LET FOR MODERATE HIRE.
Magnificently furnished and fitted with fans and electric lights for Parties Receptions, Musical Concerts, Social Gatherings etc., etc.
For particulars apply:
THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING CO., LTD.
82, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SAFES AND LOCKS.
During the last Disastrous, fire in the Mulji Jetha Market, Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.
Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs, Batliwala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.
Soliciting inquiries & orders.
INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING Co.
Show Room.—290, Shaik Memon Street, Near Mulji Jetha Market.
FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road, Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

FOR
EXPERT ADVICE
on all matters concerning
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX
Telephone No. 2560
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A., (LONDON) F. INC., C. A.
Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay Post Box No. 401
Over 3500 firms successfully represented.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BABURAO P.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

K. J. DASTOOR AND S. N. PUNEGAR.—Your letters are too long for publication.

BESAUKENARAYE.—Please read our notice to correspondents.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
Wagner A. C; Motors ¼ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers Standard Testing Instruments. D. C. Motors 1 to 15 H. P: Ready Delivery.
Sole Agent and Distributor for India.
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House Terminus, Bombay. (Phone, 4545.)

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.
(in Voluntary Liquidation)
AUCTION SALE
OF
the above Mills
on MONDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER, 1920 at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon
at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers 21, Medows Street, Fort.
For further particulars please see auction sale column.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. J. NAKHWA.—A Friend. We cannot publish your letter.
LITTLE JOG.—Much better write direct to Mr. Gandhi.
MR. L. R. DONGREY.—Correspondence on this subject is closed.
EAGER AUDIENCE.—Correspondence on this subject is also closed.
B. L. BODAS, B.A.—We regret we cannot publish your letter for reasons of space.
DHANVANT B. DESAI.—Your letter is too long for us to publish.
WELL-WISHER, Hyderabad, Sind.—We received your former letter and took note of its contents but could not see our way to publish it.
A. Y. Z. Your letter cannot be published.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 11, 1920.

ARMISTICE DAY.

On Nov. 11th 1918, the Armistice was concluded which ended the war between England and Germany. How different were our feelings then from what they are to-day! Then we, all the peoples of the world, had hopes of a new era of peace and goodwill. In Asia, and in India more especially, it was believed that the Allies, having been mercifully relieved of Czarist Russia, who had seemed their evil genius, would at last show some consideration for non-European and non-Christian peoples. Those hopes and that belief have been most cruelly belied. But to-day when the gun fires, and we stop in our work for a moment to remember, and to pray for, the brave men, Indian and British, our sons, our brothers, comrades, friends and foes—who gave their lives, as they believed for the great cause of humanity; let us return for just two minutes to the hopes of two years ago, the hopes of peace which spring from common sacrifice.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BARODA.

The great problem in Baroda, as in British India, is the elevation of the agriculturist and the improvement of agriculture. There can be no question but that the two great factors explaining the relative backwardness of Indian agriculture are: the heavy indebtedness of the agriculturist, and the minute subdivision of agricultural land, thanks to the law of equal inheritance. The Baroda Economic Committee have done well in their Report to draw attention to the fact that, in the early years of this century, the laudable desire to imitate foreign agricultural improvements and to introduce them bodily into this country—e.g. power-driven machinery, growth of exotic plants, substitution of commercial for food crops—was carried to extreme. They are frank enough to confess the Agriculture Department of the State to have proved a failure. "The fundamental problem in the Agricultural Economics of the States is that of the scattered and minutely subdivided holdings of the cultivators making the cultivation difficult and costly. No far reaching improvements, on a scientific basis, are possible so long as the present system of holdings remains". This is an All-India problem. The remedies suggested by the Committee—a system of pre-emption without interfering with the law of inheritance, a definition of the minimum dimensions of an economic holding acording to the local conditions of the land, the nature of cultivation, etc. in each district, official encouragement to a system of aggregation of holdings and of the voluntary exchange of scattered holdings with a view to their concentration and more efficient, economic cultivation,—are all conservative enough to command general approval. But we doubt if such palliatives can solve the root problem. It is perfectly true that the present system of government cannot undertake, and the present system of the distribution of the national wealth will not authorise, any more drastic remedy. But, if the agricultural wealth of this country is to be exploited to the fullest extent: if every economy in the labour of cultivation is to be accomplished; if every advantage is to be taken of the vastness of our market and the richness of our soil in many parts of the country: if scientific agriculture with all that it connotes is to be introduced in this country, it must be admitted that the remedy will have to be sought in expropriation and redistribution of land. The State, or, its delegate the local commune or village punchayet, will have to be invested with some sort of collective ownership with the attribute of perpetual succession; so that the problem of subdivision on inheritance will be very considerably reduced. Large scale farming or intensive cultivation is as much a necessity in agriculture as concentrated effort in the domain of industry. And such economic farming would be impossible without a wholesale redistribution on a more economic hasis. It would be perpetuating the evils of our age, if not actually intensifying them, to consider and apply what are essentially only sedatives, not remedies.

The section dealing with agrarian indebtedness in the Baroda State will also find its echoes in the country as a whole. The co-operative credit movement with a history now of nearly fifteen years, has not made the progress that its ardent advocates had anticipated. Credit facilities are no doubt an important condition of the regeneration of agriculture in this country. But the borrowed capital, however advantageous the terms of the loan may be, will be a burden unless the loan is employed for productive purposes. And here lies the fundamental weakness of the co-operative movement in India. Our credit societies would have done all that could have been expected from them and more if they had come after the co-operative principle had been enforced in Agricultural production. We have, as it is, started at the wrong end. The present credit society cannot refuse credit to its members, and yet cannot show good results so long as they cannot control the objects of the loan, so long as they have no voice in directing the efforts of the agriculturist for an increase in production. There is nothing for it but a legalised repudiation of all agrarian debts of a certain antiquity, or having an interest charge exceeding the capital. If the agricultural land in the country is vested in the collective ownership of the village community, a system of co-operative farming, co-operative purchase and sale might be introduced on a large scale, taking advantage of all the incidental economies of large scale production, doing away with the middleman, and thus adding immensely to the agricultural wealth of the country. Under the present system of small, scattered holdings—on an average of not more than 8 acres in extent and all over India, with an immense load of debts, it is hopeless to suggest economies, which, if at all introduced, will result in no substantial or real benefit to the cultivator. It may be that for a time the high sense of honour, characteristic of the Indian people, will conspire with the selfishness of the monied classes to frustrate the objects of such drastic legislation which would afford permanent and complete relief to the agriculturist. It may be that the bogey of Bolshevism may be raised by interested parties against such measures, which, if not adopted while there is still time to place them scientifically and enforce them systematically, will be rushed with all the hurry and crudeness which accompany revolutionary achievements. In any event, the student of economic conditions all the world over cannot help being convinced that such measures are as expedient as they are just, as effective as they are scientific. The apparent injustice to the money lending class—which, the Committee of Baroda feels, is maligned beyond its merits—can be remedied under a system of co-operative farming on a large scale by utilising the money lender's financial experience in the credit organisation of the village. But in no case should the misconception of social or distributive justice be made to serve as a pretext for perpetuating economic evils.

In no Native State, however considerable or important it may be, could such radical reforms be accomplished without the concurrence of the paramount power. It is not merely because the British Districts—as in the case of Baroda—are so closely intertwined with the territories of the State as to offer the gravest temptation for the, evasion of inconvenient legislation, assuming that the State is enterprising or enlightened enough to undertake such legislation. It is not merely because Indian opinion has learnt to suspect the Government of India of anti-Indian sympathies which betray them into unseasonable conservatism. It is because in a geographic and political unit like India economic changes of the kind we have suggested, have no chance of success, unless they are adopted with common consent, unless they are carried out with universal sympathy. The Baroda Committee, for instance, in its "Recommendations," says:—*"Being subject to the same economic system as holds in British India, we, in co-operation with other Native States, should persuade the British India Government to adopt such a tariff policy as would develop the resources of India to the best advantage of her people."* At the present time, according to the figures given by the Committee, the Baroda State has a Customs Revenue of nearly two lakhs. The Maritime States, like Travancore or Cochin or Cutch, could show a much higher figure under this head. It is generally admitted that Customs duties, like currency differences, act as so many hindrances in the way of inter-state trade development. But the States concerned will not easily surrender this item of their revenue, unless the British India Government indemnifies them for this loss. The loss, it must be added, will be all the greater if the Supreme Government makes sweeping changes in the fiscal policy of this country, in conformity with the conventional notion of taxing foreign manufacturers. Economic opinion in this country is almost unanimously protectionist; but that protectionism shall be scientifically or even politically justifiable, if only within the frontiers of India—herself a vast continent, able to defy retaliation or complete isolation—universal freedom of exchange is guaranteed. We can honestly ask the consuming masses to submit to the sacrifice involved in high prices under a regime of protectionism, only if we can assure them confidently that the resulting increment in the national dividend will be more evenly, more equitably distributed; that the country will not be bled white any more for the foreign profiteer than for the domestic trust magnate; that the sacrifice by a nation shall not end in pampering international financiers. These are conditions which we seek in vain in the Report of the Baroda Committee, or, for the matter of that, in the exertions of any lesser unit than India as a whole. The peoples of India, in British provinces as well as in Native States, are at a crisis in their career, the importance of which few among us have as yet realised. On the one hand we see a world in chaos. Economic embitterment combines with political disorders to create a universal medley of discontent. We diagnose the disease in all the cant which the conventional economists have familiarised. On the other hand we have divisions in our country,—some old and traditional, others new and intentional—which, if not properly ordered, bid fair to make confusion worse confounded by adding inter-provincial jealousies to racial difficulties and economic injustice. The distinguished visitor now in our midst tells us to banish the atmosphere of hatred which overhangs and poisons public life in India. Reading through the Report of the Baroda Economic Committee, and thinking over all the conventional almost hackneyed remedies suggested therein for our agriculture, our industries, our finance, education and sanitation—for what applies to Baroda applies to India—we cannot help feeling that no solution of our gigantic problems is possible merely by the isolated, uncoordinated efforts of disjointed units; that nothing but mere palliatives—which will make the evils they aim at worse—could be tried by smaller units like Baroda or Bombay; that the atmosphere of mutual distrust and universal discontent will be intensified, if we seek to make the selfishness of the individual the pivot of economic reforms for the entire nation. Let it not be said to us in the hour of trial to which such recommendations, well meant as they are and liberal within the lights of their authors, are bound to bring us if adopted,—"Tu l 'as voulu, Georges Dandin"!

A WORD IN SEASON.

There is a tendency in certain high official quarters to regard the organised agitation for immediate and complete Self-Government in India as essentially seditious, and bound to lead in a short while to violence. This notion, if it ever found a lodging in the mind of Government, would be disastrous; for it is based on a total misunderstanding of the whole position of affairs; organised agitation being in fact the one alternative to violence in the present state of Indian feeling. Particularly mischievous are the attacks upon Mr. Gandhi and the other leaders of the agitation, and the clamour for their arrest, in certain quarters. From a fairly intimate knowledge of the Khilafat agitation, we can truly say that Mr. Gandhi has been from the first the chief restraining influence as far as the Mohammedans of India are concerned. If the advice of certain English and Anglo-Indian newspapers were to be taken, and Mr. Gandhi were to be arrested, then indeed there would be no alternative to violence; for there is no-one else possessing the same widespread influence to restrain the wilder spirits of the nation; and the noise of his arrest would rouse the people. It may be that a section of the Anglo-Indians, knowing that the might of England is sufficient to crush any rising and desiring bloodshed, wishes to provoke a rising; but we refuse to think so ill of any Englishmen, even after long experience of power in India. If they wish it, they have only to suppress the organised agitation, which is in fact a safety-valve. This must be perfectly well known to the Government of India unless their information is incredibly defective. But it is evident from the tenour of the last pronouncement from the clouds of Simla that the Government does not yet realise that all educated Indians—Moderates and "Extremists" alike—are quite united in demanding Swaraj at the earliest date, and that if the promised blessing is delayed, the Moderates themselves will soon become "Extremists." It is an impasse which must seem a nightmare to the high official, who thinks his own position and prestige worth fighting for. But one sincere and generous gesture of the rulers would remove it.

Notes of the Day.

Candour or Jest?

In reply to Mr. Glyn who urged upon the Government the necessity of starting a Port Trust at Basra to assist and organise the Import and Export Trade between the British Empire and other countries with Persia by way of Basra and South East Mesopotamia, Mr. Lloyd George made a memorable pronouncement on behalf of the Government. It must, we fancy, have been spoken, tongue in cheek. If uttered seriously it would argue a degree of candour which we are not at all accustomed to associate with the Prime Minister in his public capacity. He said "that the Government had long been considering, *and would continue to consider* the Improvement of communications and trade generally in those parts." It is just that perpetual consideration of which British and Indian commerce in those parts complains, and it is possible that Indian merchants may quite fail to appreciate the subtle humour in Mr. George's joke at their expense.

"As You Were!"

The functions of the League of Nations which, according to Lord Robert Cecil and other dreamy, academic optimists, is the means by which the world is to be saved from war and all the horrors of imperialism, are now defined and circumscribed in such a manner that subject nations have no longer anything to hope from its activities. Again it is Mr. Lloyd George who casts a damper on our reasonable expectations. Sir John Rees put a simple question to him in the House of Commons: Can the League of Nations alter mandates given to the various Powers? To distribute mandates and overlook their administration was one of the chief duties of the League as first announced. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "that nothing could be done, in that way, except by a unanimous decision of the Council of the League, which meant that nothing could be done without the consent of the Powers concerned!" To all the peoples who have turned towards the League of Nations, as their saviour from oppressive militarism, the voice of the sar' major thunders: "As you were!"

Tramway Transfer Tickets.

On Thursday last, the Corporation discussed, and approved of, the Tramway Company's action in suspending transfer tickets, and condoned the "temporary discontinuance" of half fare tickets, which may be "due to some misunderstanding on the part of the Company's Executive." We wish the Corporators had sufficiently realised their responsibility to the public, when they passed a resolution to the above effect. As Mr. N. M. Joshi said:

> The letter of the Acting Manager of the Tramway Company did not show what were their difficulties which made them stop the half-anna tickets for children and transfer tickets. He wanted to know whether the public should be made to suffer, simply because the Company's arrangements were defective. If there was a strike the Company should suffer for it and if they found dimoulty in issuing transfer tickets, the Company should allow the people to travel free. They could, under no circumstances, justifiably charge more to the public than what had been sanctioned by the Corporation in their agreement. He could not understand why the Corporation, the representative body of the public, should side with the Company instead of the public.

What is the Law?

So far as we can understand the Company's agreement with the Corporation and the bye-laws framed by the Company with the sanction of the Corporation, the law is clear. It is that every passenger has a right to demand a ticket to go to his destination, in exchange for the prescribed fare-money, with the reservation that the Company has a right to refuse more than three transfers for one ticket. We wish we could quote the exact words of the particular bye-law, but the Company is responsible for our inability to do so; for we could not get a copy of the bye-laws even at a price. We do not, on the present occasion, wish to enter into the merits of the dispute between the Company and its employees; we only want the public itself to stand up for its rights and refuse to pay the extra tax that the Company is levying; and we advise the Company, if it thinks it is justified and has really the right to refuse transfer tickets, to take a test case into court upon the first occasion and have the matter settled once for all. We know that there are a few public spirited individuals who have stood out for their right of transfer tickets, refused to pay the extra fare, and challenged the Company's servants to take action by giving their names and addresses, in case the Company would wish to prosecute them. The very fact that the Company has not yet done so shows that its case is weak.

A Concession.

There is only one point put forward in favour of the Company. It is that the public should make a concession in favour of the Company, which is so helpless at present, and not insist on its rights. Then the Company can ask for a favour, but not insist on the extra fare as a right. But can the Company really expect such a concession? Concession, like cooperation, must be mutual; and, what has been the Company's attitude towards the public all these years? Has it not stood for its rights from the "helpless" public? Was its action dignified when it approached Government to impose a special tax upon the Citizens for a paltry damage of Rs. 5,000? Was it not shameful for the Company to employ the "Danda Fauj" to break the back bone of the strikers—in certain cases the "Danda Fauj" actually broke the bones of the men and even assaulted Mr. Baptista, a tribune of the public? Does the same Company now expect the public to overlook the loss that it is causing?

Fighting Bolshevism with the Kinema!

"India" wrote in "Mail Week":

> In a recent issue we published the official statement that the Indian Government has established a bureau, at a cost of £9,000 a year, "to counteract Bolshevism." Some further particulars have now been vouchsafed by an enthusiastic chronicler. "The Extremists' propaganda in India", he says, "is now being vigorously met by an official publicity campaign, at the head of which is Mr. Edmund Candler, the well-known writer on India." A great feature of this campaign, we are told, is the use of the Kinema. India, according to the writer, is "Kinema mad," and "there is a great scheme afoot for the development of the portable Kinema for use in the bazars." In fact, the bureau is sure to work with such abounding success and enterprise that we shall not be surprised if, next year, the Indian tax-payer is mulcted in £18,000 instead of the present modest £9,000 to defray its disbursements. And, incidentally, a whole brood of Candlers will be justifying its existence.

LAND FOR NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

MR. NIAZ ALI'S DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALIGARH, Nov. 8.

Mr. Niaz Ali says he has given no land off Jamalpur to the National University and does not know how the news was sent to the Press.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

PROPOSED SECOND CHAMBER.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

When the Home Rule Bill was recommitted to-day a new Government clause was adopted by 145 votes to 31, providing for the creation of a second chamber for the two Irish parliaments, but leaving the duty of framing the scheme in this connection to Irish Parliament. The Government originally proposed to draft the scheme itself and was to-day criticised for evading the task.

Sir E. Carson argued that it was sufficient to provide a second chamber for the southern parliament only. Sir L. Worthington-Evans declared that even if second chambers were not established the Irish parliaments would continue to function. A further amendment was adopted placing the responsibility for providing funds for the Irish Universities upon the southern parliament.

QUESTION OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Government originally proposed that the candidates for election to the Irish parliaments must take an oath of allegiance before they were nominated but, in consequence of the hostility to this, the clause was dropped and a new one substituted providing that, if the number of members validly elected, was less than fifty per cent. or if the number, who had taken the oath of allegiance was less than half, such parliament might be dissolved and its functions placed in the hands of a committee nominated by the Lord Lieutenant.

"THE GREATEST LEGISLATIVE ABSURDITY."

Lord Hugh Cecil declared that the clause was the greatest legislative absurdity ever suggested.

Mr. Asquith said that it forcibly illustrated the farcical character of the southern parliament.

The contingency contemplated was certain to arise in South Ireland which would then be reduced to the condition of the most backward of our Crown Colonies.

The clause was carried by 137.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Bonar Law asked what was the good of suggesting further concessions when seventy Irish members declared that they had been elected to establish a Republic and nothing else? The position the Government took up was that they were prepared to give Ireland the largest measure of self-government which commended itself to the peoples of Britain and Ireland. They had to choose between that and surrendering to the extremists of South Ireland. Nothing had done harm to the chance of a settlement as the declaration by the statesmen of England that they were ready to go much farther than any reasonable man in Ireland demanded. He believed that once the people in Ireland realised that Britain was in earnest in putting down crime and that she was not going to be driven into new schemes because of this order, they would realise that the Government was giving a very generous measure of self-government. When the Bill was on the statute-book and ready to be carried out, there would, he honestly believed, be a new situation created in Ireland.

"THE BILL IS DEAD."

Sir Donald Maclean said, that the discussion had had at least one result and that was, that they had now come to one practical and certain conclusion namely, that the Bill was dead.

PASSPORTS FOR IRISH WITNESSES.

TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

The Foreign Office has granted passports to two inhabitants of Balbriggan and Thurles, both scenes of the alleged reprisals, to proceed to New York to give evidence before a commission of enquiry into the Irish outrages appointed by the New York newspaper —"The Nation."

BALLINASLOE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ARE THE INMATES TO BE SET FREE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

As a result of the refusal of the Government to pay the customary subsidies to the Irish public bodies, not permitting a Government official to audit their accounts the Committee of the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum are unable to meet their expenses and have decided to call upon the relatives of 1,500 lunatics to contribute to their support, failing which the inmates will be discharged and the asylum closed.

BRITISH PRISONERS ARRIVE AT TIFLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

Constantinople.—Sixty-one British prisoners from Baku, naval, military and civilian, have arrived at Tiflis.

REPRISALS IN IRELAND.

IS IT A "WAR"?

PREMIER'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 Nov. 10.

Replying in the House of Commons to the suggestion by Lord Hugh Cecil as to holding an enquiry whether the reprisals in Ireland were committed by authority, Mr Lloyd George said the House had expressed its opinion after hearing both sides and he personally was convinced that the men who suffered in Ireland were the men engaged in the murderous conspiracy.

Referring to the shooting of a woman, Mr. Lloyd George said it was one of the unfortunate incidents always happening in a war. (Cries of 'war'). Mr. Lloyd George said "Certainly; it is a rebellion and in every conflict of this kind innocent people are hit unintentionally.

Replying to Mr. Devlin's allegation that innocent people had been attacked Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government could not tamper with the authorities who were putting down conspiracy, but if Mr. Devlin gave particulars he personally would enquire into the matter.

WORK IN FULL SWING IN COALFIELDS.

RAILWAYS RESUME NORMAL SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

The fears that thousands of miners who voted against the Government proposals, especially in South Wales, would refuse to return to work have not materialised and to-day the work is in full swing throughout the coalfields. The Railways have also resumed their normal services.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

RESULTS OF ANNUAL COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

The National Rifle Association has issued the 1920 results of the annual Imperial Challenge Shield miniature rifle competition for the boys of the Empire for shields, medals and prizes, presented by Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Ffennell of South Africa. 820 teams entered in the senior division for boys over fifteen years of age and 569 teams in junior division, representing the total of over fourteen thousand boys. The feature of the results in the senior competitions is that the Australasian cadets again win most of the leading prizes.

It is regretted that India does not figure in the prize list but a special prize has been awarded to the Lawrence military asylum at Sanawar for entering a number of teams unsuccessfully.

PUBLICATION OF JUTLAND DOCUMENTS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 10

In the House of Commons replying to Viscount Curzon with regard to the publication of Jutland documents Mr. Lloyd George stated that the "battle orders" which included the detiled orders and instructions which were still enforced in the navy and which were very confidential, embodying the experience of many years must be kept a secret in the interests of naval efficiency.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

PREMIER ON QUESTION OF REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated, that while certain British prisoners in Russia had reached Finland, a large number still remained in Russia and had not yet been repatriated. There was however, no reason to suppose that the Soviet did not intend to carry out the assurances in this connection. As soon as all the British were released and the Soviet propaganda against the British Empire had ceased the Trade Agreement would be completed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ITS RIGHT TO DETERMINE TERMS OF MANDATES.

CAN GENEVA ASSEMBLY ALTER THEM?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 Nov. 10.

Replying to Mr. Clynes in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government did not intend to instruct the British delegates to the forthcoming assembly of the League of Nations to propose that the right to determine the terms of mandates reposed in the members of the League. The Government thought that the matter should be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the Covenant.

Sir J. D. Rees asked, could the assembly at Geneva alter mandates?

In reply Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that nothing could be done except by the unanimous decision of the Council of the League, which meant that nothing could be done without the consent of the Powers concerned.

RUMOUR OF SIR HERBERT LAWERENCE'S APPOINTMENT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 10

The "Pall Mall Gazette" is informed that there is no truth in the statement that General Sir Herbert Lawrence is likely to succeed Lord Chelmsford. The official quarters deny that General Lawrence's name is being considered by the Premier or the Cabinet. General Lawrence in the course of an interview said that he knew nothing about the matter.

"THE TIMES" AND SIR HERBERT LAWRENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

A cabled correction states that "The Times" does not actually strongly support Sir Herbert Lawrence for the Viceroyalty but confines itself to enumerating his qualifications for the post, adding, that whether he would be the best choice for the Viceroyalty is another matter.

APPOINTMENTS TO LEGION OF HONOUR.

BRITISH RECIPIENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

The following appointments to the Legion of Honour have been made.

To be Commandeur.—Brevet-Colonel Sir A. W. F. Knox.

To be Officier—Major-General A. W. Peck.

To be Chevalier.—Lieut.-Colonel C. R. A. Bond.

GOVT. GRANTS AND INSPECTION.

REFUSED BY 3 MADRAS MADRESSAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The Joint Secretary of the Vaniambadi Khilafat Committee, writes:—Madressa-e-Nasiral Islam, Madressa-e-Moyeenul Islam, and Madressa-e-Auzan have refused the Government grant-in-aid and inspection.

CALCUTTA MADRASSA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The Calcutta Madrassa reopening to-day more than half the number of the students joined the Anglo-Persian and the Arabic Department. As some of the boys of the Arabic Department have taken leave the Principal expects a fairly large number of boys will join the department in next two or three days.

SIND AND BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 6.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad, a resolution was passed placing on record the meeting's profound admiration of the indomitable courage and spirit of self-sacrifice of the late Alderman Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork."

The work of the Council boycott is going on briskly. Parties are touring in the villages. There is every hope that many voters will not vote. Some candidates are influencing the voters through the officials. Sind has not yet moved in the direction of the boycott of schools and colleges, though some 30 boys have left by this time.

ACTIVITIES ON MIDDLE EUPHRATES.

HOSTILITIES S. E. OF KUFA.

BRITISH COLUMNS ADVANCING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 10

A communique reports continued aerial activity on the Middle Euphrates against hostile gatherings, southeast of Kufa, in which a pilot was wounded but the leader of the insurgent forces and the majority of the important tribes in this area surrendered unconditionally on November 4th.

The Fifty-third Brigade Column established and wired the control posts around Kerbala. The town itself, is quiet but some sniping has occurred.

On the Upper Euphrates a company sent to relieve the garrison at Hit arrived on November 4th. Telegraphic communication with Bagdad has been restored and the area is quiet.

The Seventy-fourth Brigade Column reached Shahraban on November 4th.

PROPOSED PORT TRUST FOR BASRA.

GOVERNMENT "CONSIDERING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Glyn urged in view of the present situation in Persia formation without delay of a port trust in Basra to assist the import and export trade between the British Empire and other countries with Persia via Basra and South-Eastern Mesopotamia.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government had long been considering and would continue to consider the improvement of communications and trade generally, in those parts.

ANOMALIES IN NEW ARMS ACT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ISSUING EXPLANATORY LEAFLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

Replying to another question by Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India had informed him that it had removed the anomalies arising from the rules promulgated by the Government of India under the new Arms Act, as far as was practicable and where there were good grounds for doing so. The Government of India was ready to receive further suggestions and was issuing a leaflet explaining the Government's policy and requirements under the rules, as far as they affect the individual holders of arms.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY

TO HAVE RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

Replying to Mr. Cautley, Mr. Montagu said the new rates of pay of the officers of the Indian Army and the British Army in India were now fixed and would have effect from the 1st September, 1919.

ESHER REPORT.

LORD MONTAGU URGES ACTION ON ARMY REFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

In a letter to "The Times" Lord Montagu of Beaulieu urges that Parliament approve and take action concerning the Esher Report especially the sections dealing with army reform in India which, he declares, is immediately necessary and long overdue.

VOLUNTARY ENROLMENTS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate asked for the number of voluntary enrolments in India under the Auxiliary Force Bill and how this number compared with the enrolments under the Defence Force Act and that was the time limit for volunteering.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had no informa-

IMPERIAL CABINET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The following Press Communique is issued:—The next session of the Imperial Cabinet, which will be held in London, has been fixed by the Prime Minister to be held in the middle of June 1921."

T. U. CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

DEMANDS OF INDIAN LABOUR.

STRIKE—A CONSTITUTIONAL WEAPON.

NEED FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

PLEA FOR MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

The Trade Union Congress Deputation, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Baptista, V. G Delvi, V. M. Pawar and F. J. Ginwalla, waited upon his Excellency the Governor at the Government House, Ganeshkhind and submitted the following memorial to his Excellency on behalf of the Trade Union Congress:—

To,

His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,

We regret that your Excellency was unable to accept the invitation of the Chairman of the Reception Committee to attend the first sessions of the Trade Union Congress owing to shortness of the notice. Such a Congress being unprecedented in the annals of India your Excellency's presence would have heightened the auspiciousness of the inauguration and dispelled all false notions concerning the legality of the movement. But in the absence of your presence your Excellency's message expressing your willingness to have an opportunity of hearing any representation regarding the general interests of Indian Labour was very welcome. The Congress responded by appointing this Deputation to interview your Excellency for the purpose of laying the resolutions of the Congress before your Excellency as well as to urge your Excellency to intervene to terminate the strikes in Bombay upon terms honourable to all concerned while securing for the strikers appropriate wages and conditions.

We venture to assure your Excellency that we harbour no feelings of hostility to Government, but we cannot conceal from you our conviction, right or wrong, that Government is rather capitalistic in its sympathies. Every effort made to remove this impression is bound to prove beneficial. It is therefore desirable that Government should abandon its attitude of benevolent neutrality and make it legally obligatory on employers of labour to recognise Trade Unions and thus give effect to the resolution of the League of Nations upon this subject. We, further, venture to suggest that District and Police officers be instructed to place no obstacles in the way of workers organising themselves into Unions, and generally to conduct themselves with such tact and care as to give no cause for any suspicion of partiality especially while a strike is in progress.

We, also, wish to assure your Excellency that we have no intention whatever of originating or intensifying any conflict between Capital and Labour. On the contrary we desire to promote harmony between them and we believe that with "sweet reasonableness" on both sides and some assistance from Government this object is attainable. But we cannot close our eyes to the ills of Labour. The workmen are notoriously ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-educated or uneducated. Under the stress of these ills, driven by necessity, the men resort to strikes *cum* violence menacing the peace of the city and the life and property of its citizens, as your Excellency yourself have witnessed. The results of these burdens they are groaning under, are economically disastrous to the country. These ills mean premature death, reduced longevity impaired vitality, reduced capacity of production and easy prey to diseases. It becomes worse from generation to generation. Under these circumstances the intellectuals sympathising with labour, animated purely by feelings of humanity, intervened to apply the lessons from the British Book of Labour to the problems of India. The first requisite is the organisation of Labour. For this reason the Congress has appointed a Standing Committee with an organising secretary. Any assistance which Government can render would facilitate the formation of Unions.

The principles which we desire to inculcate are that the well-being of Society depends upon the well-being of Labour, that Society is the common employer of Capital and Labour, that Capital and Labour are not buyers and sellers, but coparceners; that Labour ought to reap the full fruits of their Labour that the State ought to fix the minimum wage for Labour and the maximum profit for Capital and that all excess profit ought to go to the benefit of Labour. *Pari passu* cultivation of grain should be stimulated, and an embargo placed on exportation of foodstuffs. Statistics indicate the quantity of grains is not sufficient for home consumption. There would be no objection to the exportation of surplus grain; but even then there ought to be some export duty to keep the internal prices from rising to the level of the foreign market. This embargo becomes imperative at a time when famine conditions prevail. The Congress therefore has passed a resolution recommending temporary restrictions on the export of foodstuffs. We would here suggest the immediate appointment of Provincial Committees for investigating the cost of living and the causes contributing towards inflation of prices; and for suggesting measures for relief. We need not emphasize the fact that the increased cost of living is the root cause of Labour discontent and unrest which find expression in strikes.

We believe your Excellency personally recognises the reasonableness of the claim of workers to nominate delegates and advisers to represent Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference. Hitherto the objection urged was that there were no Unions in India, but this objection cannot be advanced in the face of the fact that 97 Trade Unions were affiliated to the Congress and 57 represented thereat by 800 representatives speaking on behalf of no less than 120,000 members of Trade Unions and enjoying the support and sympathy of millions who have not become members of their respective Unions. We understand that there is no limit to the number of advisers who can accompany the delegate except that imposed by the factor of cost. But comparatively speaking this would prove a mere bagatelle to defray the cost of one delegate and five or six advisers from India. We, therefore, trust your Excellency will exercise your influence and powers or persuasion to induce the Government of India to accept the delegates and advisers nominated by the Congress, three or four of whom will be workmen from field, factory or ships.

We respectfully request your Excellency's attention to the treatment accorded to our countrymen in Fiji which is exciting great indignation wherever their sorrows and sufferings are read or narrated. In the interests of peace and goodwill it is imperative that an independent and impartial enquiry be made in the matter without delay.. Proper facilities should be given to those who wish to return to India. The continued deportation of Mr. Horniman is also causing much discontent, among all classes and especially among the workers in Bombay for whom he laboured strenuously even at the risk of his life. We believe it is entirely in your Excellency's power to remove the bar to his return to Bombay and we earnestly entreat the removal of this bar.

We do not quite know whether our appeal to your Excellency to intervene to settle the disputes between the strikers and employers is within the scope of your Excellency's message, but we believe it is in the general interests of Labour that strikes should be recognised as a legitimate method of collective bargaining, that it is "a peculiar method of doing business" and not a declaration of war for a trial of strength. Unfortunately, employers in India look upon strikes as a declaration of war engineered by self-seeking outsiders. We wish to assure your Excellency there is no foundation for such allegation so far as the present strikes in Bombay are concerned. They are purely and exclusively economic in origin for better wages and better conditions. It is therefore regrettable that they are not considered on their merits. Whilst allegations are made against self-interested outside agitators, it is worthy of notice that no employer in Bombay has yet yielded to mere pressure, that all declare that whatever concessions they have granted were made exclusively on the merits of the case. It is to be deplored that these concessions were not made prior to the strikes. Your Excellency secured some concessions for the mill-workers at the last strike. They did not get all they demanded. The mill-owners contended that their concessions were liberal. Nevertheless they have now voluntarily augmented the percentage of allowance, thereby justifying these strikes. We agree that there should normally be no strike without previous notice, but this period of notice should be utilised for investigating the grievances and not arranging for filling the place of would-be strikers. Unless this principle is acknowledged and acted upon the notice would be suicidal and it is unfair to expect any one to commit suicide.

We do not desire to trouble your Excellency with the details of the grievances and demands of the workers on strike at present. The Gas workers' strike could be ended at once if all were re-employed, but Mr. Burch declines to do so. The Tramway strike could also be ended without much difficulty. Mr. C. V. Mehta's conversation with Messrs. Baptista and Pawar discloses excellent basis for settlement if the Company would make the proposals. The Postal strike should be considered on its merits. Mr. Baptista has offered that Mr. Sams and he be empowered to investigate and make recommendations which should be accepted by Government. All points of difference should be referred to an arbitrator. We fain would ask your Excellency to arbitrate, but we feel that it may

(Continued on next page.)

NON-COOPERATION.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS URGED.

MODERATE VIEWS CRITICISED

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress Democratic Party and the Bombay National Union a public meeting was held last evening at the Shantaram Chawl for the purpose of explaining to the public the process of boycotting Councils. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

A NEW YEAR DAY RESOLVE.

Mr. V. J. Patel speaking in Gujarati said that there were only a few hours for the Hindu New Year to begin. And the Hindus on their new year's day form resolutions as what should be done during the coming year. So, the Hindus of the country had to decide that evening what was the most important work that they had to undertake for the next year. In his opinion there was no other business so vitally important as the Non-Cooperation resolution adopted by the National Congress. The speaker, therefore, asked the audience to consider the importance of that resolution on the New Year's Eve, and to try to begin it in practice from the next day.

The first stage of their Non-Cooperation was to boycott the Reformed Councils and not to return their representatives to any of the Legislative Councils until full Self-Government was granted to India. Now the final day for the Council-election was fixed for the 16th instant, therefore, it was but necessary that they should make efforts towards the success of their movement as far as the first stage was concerned. To that end the first thing that had to be done was to refuse to record their votes in favour of any candidate. The forms have been sent by the National Union to the voters to be filled by them expressing that they did not want to exercise their franchise till Swarajya has been fully granted to India. In spite of all this if some candidates are returned to the Councils, their efforts should not stop there. The National Union would circulate printed forms asking the voters to express that those that sit in the Councils are not their representatives and that they should respectfully return.

The third thing necessary to be done is to exercise the power of persuasion. They should try to convert their friends and relatives to their convictions. The election campaign being over, they would seriously take up the important question of national education and the boycott of Government and the aided schools.

(At this stage Diwali crackers were let off and fire works were displayed on all sides of the meeting place (Shantaram Chawl) and it was hard for the press representatives to follow the speaker). The latter not realising their difficulties remarked that there was nobody to take up the cause of the Non-Cooperators and of late even "The Bombay Chronicle", our national organ had turned indifferent to their activities; for it could spare nearly three columns for the account it published of the lectures at Surat of the opponents of Non-Cooperation, while it could not fully report the account of the speeches made at the Shantaram Chawl the other day.

MODERATE VIEWS CRITICISED.

Mr. Patel criticising Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas' speech at Surat remarked that Mr. Purshottamdass' statement that it was the Nationalists who had hailed the Reforms only some ten months back and that now they were tooth and nail against it, said it was a simply absurd statement in the face of the resolutions regarding the Reforms Scheme at the Special Session of Bombay, and the subsequent Congress sessions.

Referring to Sir Chimanlal's remarks that most of those lawyers that have given up their practice in Law Courts had made big fortunes enough to keep in luxury even their grand-sons. Sir Chimanlal, the speaker said, seemed to have left out of consideration a number of young and promising pleaders who stopped practising almost at the very outset of their careers.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION STRENGTHENED.

Referring to the Reformed Councils and Sir Chiman'al's remarks therefore, Mr. Patel said that Sir Chimanlal seemed to forget that according to the new Reforms it would be easier for the Government to pass repressive legislation like the Rowlatt Act as emergency measures without introducing them into the Councils and without referring them to the Cabinet.

RAO BAHADUR VAIDYA.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya who followed Mr. Patel said that the history told them that in Western countries viz. Hungary, Poland and America it was Non-Cooperation which had brought them freedom. History would repeat itself in their case also and they would reap in due course of time the very sweet fruits of Non-Cooperation.

A vote of thanks to the speakers terminated the proceedings.

MR. GANDHI AT BELGAUM.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

BELGAUM, Nov. 9.

From Satara, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Ahmad Siddique Khatri Moazamali and the party left Satara at midday and reached Karad before two in the afternoon. They drove straight to the meeting where ten thousand people were waiting. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. Mahatmaji alluded to the Brahman and non-Brahman dissensions and exhorted the listeners to forget those petty differences while they had such a great task of attaining Swaraj before them which was, in the words of the late Lokmanya, "their birthright."

Maulana Shaukat Ali asked the audience to patch up the grievances and asked the Musalmans to realize their duties toward God. Religion and Khilafat. A purse was then given. Mr. Khatri emphasised the people to abstain from voting.

From Karad the party motored to Nipani, a distance of 70 miles. Arriving there after dusk they were received by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpandey. They were taken in a procession. On the way, a large crowd wanted the Mahatmaji and Mr. Shaukat Ali to address the Kagal public, to which the leaders demurred, the Maulana telling them that they had no quarrel with the native chiefs and rulers who were as much slaves as themselves.

From Nipani the party went to Karad and then to Belgaum where they were warmly received. After an hour's rest the Mahatmaji and the Maulana went to a meeting of ladies, who, responding to their appeal for funds, gave away their jewellery and money.

MAKE NON-COOPERATION A SUCCESS.

A public meeting came of at 9 p.m. where twenty thousand people attended. After reading of addresses, caskets were presented on behalf of the citizens of Belgaum. The Mahatmaji thanked the public for the honour they had done, but outspokenly said that the arduous task before them could not be done by such presentations, but by true and active cooperation of Indians in making Non-Cooperation a success.

All on the route, their progress was an uninterrupted process of greeting and reception, where the villagers besides offering them *pan-supari* had in their honour erected welcome arches.

BENARES UNIVERSITY AND NON-COOPERATION.

BOYS FORM A COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov 9.

On the pressing invitation of the Benares Hindu University, who had sent their representatives to Ghazipur, Dr. Ansari and Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru came to Benares on the 7th Nov. They were received by hundreds of students at the station amidst shouts of Bande Mataram and Non-Cooperation Ki Jai. They stayed as the guests of students at Sitaram Krishishalal, opposite Hindu College. In the evening they attended an informal conference of students, which lasted for several hours. Hundreds of students were present. Many questions were asked regarding Non-Cooperation and were fully and frankly answered by their guests. Many difficulties and doubts arising in the minds of the young students were removed.

On the evening of the 8th Dr. Ansari ar Panditji Nehru addressed a meeting attended by almost all students of the College. A post-graduate student was in the chair. A Benares University Students' Non-Cooperation Committee has been formed. They have oppoited three Sub-Committees, Propaganda, publishing, and funds. A daily bulletin entitled the Non-Cooperation and Asotyogi is issued in English and Hindi.

NON-COOPERATION.

GOVT. STATEMENT CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—

"The Indian political leaders of widely differing schools of thought all in fact who are sensible of the value of the British connection and of the opportunities it affords India of the progressive self-development, and at the same time realise the dangers of appeals to the passions of mob, have united in condemning the theory and practice of Non-cooperation. The movement can only be defeated by firm and resolute policy on the part of the Government supported by loyal cooperation of the sane and moderate people."

THE "TRIBUNE."

"Even the most superficial observer will see at once that the statement is wholly one sided, that while it says so much about the folly of Non-cooperation movement, it has not a word to say about the Government's own policy which has both led to the adoption of that movement and helped to make it the partial success it has been. The paper hopes that the Government would be cautious in launching upon the policy of repression as that would certainly fail."

UKRAINIAN REVOLT.

GEN. PABLENKO PROCLAIMS HIMSELF DICTATOR.

PETLURA TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Nov. 10.

A telegram received in Berlin from Lemberg states that General Pablenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainians, has taken Petlura prisoner and has proclaimed himself Dictator of the Ukraine, putting himself at the disposal of General Skoropadski.

Official and Personal.

A Punjab Gazette Extraordinary notifies:—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to cancel, with effect from November 8, the Exemption granted, under section 4 (3) of the Punjab Seditions Meetings Act 1911, in respect of public meetings held within the Municipality of Amritsar.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd on Monday evening performed the opening ceremony of the Infant Welfare Centre which is to be conducted under the auspices of the Poona Seva Sadan.

On Tuesday morning Sir Harcourt Butler visited Government High School, Agra, where he was received by Principal Mr. Harold Tinker and his staff. His Honour was accompanied by Mr. Pearson Commissioner and Mr. Smith, Collector of Agra.

Mr. J. T. Marten, Census Commissioner for India, is now on a visit to Madras to confer with Mr. G. T. Boas, Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras.

Mr E. R. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, Madras, has been granted leave and Mr. J. C. Adam, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been appointed to act for him. Khan Bahadur Bazlullah Saheb will act as the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

It is understood Mr. C. V. Ananthakrishna Iyer, one of the senior practioners of High Court Vakil Bar, will succeed as Government Pleader in place of Mr. V. Ramesan who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court.

Mr. H. P. V. Townstend, I.C.S., officiating Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, left Calcutta on Monday evening for Bombay *en-route* for Home on a year's leave. He will make over charge to Mr. Lindsay, permanent incumbent at Bombay, and sail on 13th instant.

ROHTAK DIST. CONFERENCE.

END IN SHINDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ROHTAK, Nov. 8.

The District Conference, under the presidency of Pundit Rambhuj Dutt, resumed sittings to-day before a gathering of about 10,000. Pundit Nekiram Sharma moved the Non-Cooperation resolution, with a short speech. After the resolution was seconded. Chaudhri Shri Ram spoke opposing the resolution. He was interrupted continually by the audience with cries of "shame". Pundit Rambhuj Dutt appealed to the audience to keep quiet, and hear the speaker patiently, but the appeal had no effect. The audience became excited, and all pressed towards the platform. The dais was broken down, the pandal was damaged and the meeting broke up in disorder. The President disolved the meeting till further notice.

2ND ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE.

TWOMINUTES SOLEMN SILENCE ON 11TH

The following press note has been issued:—

"His Majesty, the King-Emperor has this year again expressed wish that throughout the Empire the second anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. on the 11th November.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. (S.T.), guns will be fired at Colaba, near the Gymkhana ground, and near Grant Road Station. On the tramway system, cars will be stopped. On these signals, it is hoped that all locomotion, movement in streets, in factories, schools offices, will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes.

As on the last occasion, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organisations controlling labour and shipping, to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wish and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen."

ARMISTICE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

His Majesty desires that on Armistice Day (11th November there should be a complete suspension of all normal business work and locomotion throughout India for two minutes commencing 11 a.m.

SUCCESSES OF TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

CAPTURE OF KARS & KARAKILISSA.

BOLSHEVIKS ALONG AKSTAFA ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10.

A telegram to "The Times" from Constantinople says the following on the capture of Kars, it is believed that the Turkish nationalists are moving from there against Alexandropol, while the Russian Bolsheviks are advancing in the rear of the Armenians along the Akstafa Road. They have captured Karakilissa and the Armenians are further threatened by the approach of the Turkish columns towards Erivan from the South.

The British prisoners have arrived at Batum.

AN OPEN LETTER TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following has been sent to us for publication:—

Your Excellency,

Unlike your predecessors you who like to hear plain, unvarnished blunt truth instead of flowery hyperboles and flatteries, to which the ears of personages of your high station are generally accustomed, deign to hear a tale of woe, which is ruining hundreds of thousands of humble and illiterate human beings who have been placed under your fostering care for five long years. Racing in Europe is a noble pastime. It is encouraged because through it an important industry, namely, the breeding of horses is developed—a familiarity between man and his equine friend who is so necessary in peace and war is bred, and a keen competition springs up between different countries to uphold the honour of their flag on the field where the victors and vanquished esteem each other. But here in Bombay things are diffcrent. Racing has demoralised and ruined thousands of the poor who can ill-afford to lose a single rupee. Racing has been the cause of starvation of wives and children already debilitated on account of the foul air of dark dens of the slums in which these wretched beings exist. If your Excellency were to put on a disguise like Haroon-al-Rashid of old, and buying a ticket enter the native (second, enclosure of the race-course, you would see a sight which you would never forget. Your Excellency would see a vast surging mass of perspiring excited humanity rushing hither and thither, or congregated in groups for the purpose of entering into partnership for buying a ticket. Predominant among them you would find persons belonging to the lowest social class, namely, mill-hands, jobbers, pedlars, hawkers of sweets, betelnut-sellers, petty clerks and mehtas, porters and such non-descripts. Are these persons whose incomes vary from Rs. 50 to a hundred, who have wives and children in a position to lose Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 with equanimity? If a poor man gambles on a race-course in England, he is generally a bachelor as on account of poverty he cannot afford to maintain a wife, but in India even the veriest mendicant is blessed or rather cursed with a wife and four or five children and when such a man, the father of a family, whose income is very limited who has to pinch and economise even where the bare necessities of life are concerned, has racophobia, then woe, woe to his wife and children. May God take them away to a better world where there is neither the dread of hunger nor a race-course. If your Excellency were to scan the faces and costumes of this vast concourse of people who are there in search of the philosopher's stone, you would be astonished to find every specimen of humanity. You would find Bohras with beards cut to the length prescribed by the Shariat, who would hesitate to wear a *phenta* (embroidered turban) if it was against the command of the Moola Saheb, joyfully buying tickets and gambling though it is against the command of their God. You would find Mohammedans in large numbers to whom the interest is *haram*, but the proceeds of the gambling are *halal* because horses have laboured for them. You would find Jains who would faint at the sight of an ant unconsciously being trampled upon, vociferating with glee when horses are run at break-neck speed endangering themselves and their riders. But the saddest sight of all you would find humble workers throwing away their pittance, their wages earned after incessant labour of 10 or 12 hours a day, with a madness, and with a callous disregard of the famishing condition of their family which is as criminal as it is fiaful. All this ruin is wrought because the temptation of the race-course is near. What does it matter if the Club gives five lakhs in charity, when it has made 50 lakhs out of the bread of mothers and out of the milk of sucking infants? It is time for your Excellency to intervene so that this haunt of gambling may be removed to such a distance where only the rich and well-to-do may go and ruin themselves. Since racing is legalised let it be tolerated, but let it not be allowed vampire-like to suck the blood of that portion of humanity which can spare it the least.

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

Nov. 10.

T. U. CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

not be fair to your Excellency to do so here, but we beg to assure your Excellency that we would gratefully accept your arbitration in all the three strikes we have mentioned.

In conclusion, we are obliged to your Excellency for giving us this opportunity of placing before your Excellency what we consider beneficial in the general interests of Labour and Society.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's humble servants,
(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA,
(Sd.) V. G. DALVI,
(Sd.) V. M. PAWAR,
(Sd.) F. J. GINWALLA.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

MR. BAPTISTA INTERVIEWED.

Our representative interviewed Mr. Baptista on his return from Poona after seeing H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Q. "Well, Mr. Baptista" asked our representative, "was your mission successful?"

A. "Blessed are they who do not expect for they shall not be disappointed". Without being a pessimist I do not generally expect much, but somehow I went to Poona full of hopes this time. My hope was further roused so far as the Postal strike was concerned when I saw the Hon. Mr. Sarma, who served on the Postal Committee, emerging from Ganeshkhind as we were entering the gubernatorial gardens. But I am thoroughly disappointed and depressed. His Excellency perhaps could not encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Government of India so far as the Postal strike is concerned, but we expected he would intervene so far as the other strikes were concerned. Our chief object was to urge intervention, not arbitration—we drew a distinction between the two. We fully expected intervention, but His Excellency the Governor declared that this could only be done in the last resort as an extreme case. He gave us no indication what circumstances he considered would justify intervention. But he did intervene in the Mill strike, but then there was great danger of the breach of the public peace. His Excellency would have been of the same opinion if he were in Bombay when the Danda Fauj were at work. But our comparative success in preaching non-violence is rewarded with non-intervention on the part of our Governor.

GRIM STRUGGLE FORESHADOWED.

Q. What do you now propose?

A. To prolong the struggle till justice is done to the ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-clothed ill-housed workers. I have not yet put forth my full strength. I propose to do so. I hope to get a loan of a substantial amount to keep things going. I am next week going to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi, and preach Non-Cooperation with the Post Office and Tramway Company. I ask all men and women in Bombay to boycott the trams, and all men and women in India to boycott the Post Office as far as possible. I propose to start a National Post Office for Bombay. I have received support from Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad. These cities will collect letters and send it to us for distribution. I am also asking friends to float an omnibus company next week in the garb of Mahatma Gandhi. I shall go about begging in order to repay the loan. I pray God will move the hearts of our compatriots all over Bharatvarta. Workers of India unite and help. All ye who are educated and love your Motherland now is the time to help. He who gives to the poor giveth to God. This is a struggle for daily bread and better conditions; but it is also a battle for Swaraj. The Government of India by hardening their heart against all appeals are evidently making the Postal strike an occasion to crush the spirit of our workmen.

Q. What about the general interests of Labour discussed in the address?

A. I think His Excellency's attitude was one of sympathy. You will find his reply satisfactory and he is disposed to render all possible assistance to facilitate the organisation of Labour in India.

AWAKENING AT HUKERI

HUKERI, Nov. 3.

The public at Hukeri is very fortunate in having amongst them an active man like Mr. Karguppikar. Pleader, who suspended his practice in obedience to the Congress Resolution on Non-Co-operation programme, and Mr. Pundalikji. Both of them have been touring throughout the Taluka for the last 25 days during which time they visited nearly 40 villages. They explain the solemn orders of the Indian National Congress. In the course of their tour they visited Hukeri to-day. Their one lecture on Non Cooperation, lasting about 3 hours, created healthy impression on the minds of the public.

HINDU-MUSSALMAN UNITY.

A party consisting of Messrs. Belvi (The Hon.) Gangadharrao Despande, Majali and Maulvi Mahomed Husen visited Hukeri, to-day on invitation. The Chief reason of this was to establish a Khilafat Committee here and really it is very pleasant to note that, a committee to that effect has been established. Some of the members are Hindus and both of them have began to work very vigorously. Before the establishment of this committee, a huge meeting of citizens of Hukeri was held, when the Hon. Mr. Belvi was voted to the chair.

LATEST CABLES.

CABINET CONFERS WITH DOMINION DELEGATIONS.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

The "Morning Post" states that a three days' conference between the British Cabinet and the Dominions delegations to the League of Nations has concluded and understands that the discussions revealed differences of opinion on some points, which may operate against Imperial and British delegations acting as a unit at the Geneva Assembly. Nevertheless, the Conference has been useful in establishing a general understanding on the principal subjects set down in the agenda.

WEAKNESS OF EUROPEAN CURRENCIES.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGES DEMORALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

A fresh spasm of weakness has developed in European currencies. The pound closed in New York at three dollars thirty-five the lowest since February. The Continental exchanges are also demoralised. The franc sharply rose to 68-50 to the pound, attributed chiefly to the offerings from New York and also to the reaction of trade activity in France. The lire are now hundred to the pound, while marks are five a penny.

ALLIES' GRANTS TO TURKEY STOPPED.

DESPATCH ON ULTIMATUM TO BE CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

Constantinople.—Financial assistance from the Allies hitherto granted to the Turkish Treasury is about to be restricted in consequence of Government's procrastinatory attitude in carrying out certain obligations, especially the ratification of the Treaty of Sevres. The despatch of an ultimatum will be considered if this does not give the desired results.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

BOLSHEVIK ATTEMPTS TO CUT OFF WRANGELITES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

Sebastopol.—Very fierce fighting with fluctuating results has been going on north of the Crimea. The Bolsheviks are endeavouring most strenuously to cut off General Wrangel from the Crimea, at the neck of which the Wrangelites still hold Perekop. A decisive issue is pending.

PLEBISCITE ON VILNA TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

Paris.—The Polish and Lithuanian Governments have accepted the proposal of the League of Nations of the plebiscite on Vilna territory.

EXTREMIST M. P.'S HOUSE RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

Scotland Yard men to-day raided the residence at Chalk Farm of Mr. Malone, M.P., who has recently been indulging in Extremist speeches. Several hundred documents were seized.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SOCIALISTS AND POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

Milan.—Signor Carlo Rossi, editor of the "Secolo", has been killed and several injured in the course of a conflict between Socialists and the police.

Correspondence

POSTAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The methods of utilising the Police in the Courts for breaking the strike is still pursued. I do no accuse the higher officers of doing so deliberately, but they ought to be more circumspect than they are because they must realise that their subordinates are not always men of high moral standing, and that there are black sheep who will stoop to anything in order to carry favour and secure promotion and bakshees. The following case will prove interesting.

One new postman is engaged at Jacob Circle Post Office to deliver letters. In the course of his duty he has to deliver letters in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Madanpura. But in this chawl resides one of the postal strikers. The strike-breaker knew this, but did not know his name or rather thought his name was Anna. It is possible that the sympathy for the postal strikers in the chawl is strong enough to find expression of disapprobation against the black-leg. But the man used the occasion to bring the man in trouble and reported to the Postmaster of Jacob Circle that he was assaulted by Anna the striker. The Postal Authorities no doubt anxious for a case to prejudice the postmen in Bombay set the Police machinery in motion. The C. I. D. arrested the striker, although his name was not Anna at all, but Krishna Bahaji Savant. The Police found that there were three men named Anna. The black-leg could not identify any of them—So, Krishna was liberated. They owe their liberty to the honesty of the Police Inspectors who were investigating the matter. But for this honesty Krishna would have been sent to jail by perjurers. Krishna was not even in the chawl at 5-30 p.m. on Monday at the time of the alleged assault. The truth no doubt is that he was not assaulted at all.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,

P.S.—I shall be obliged if you will publish the enclosed letter.

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1920.
K. R. DESAI.
Gamdevi,
Bombay.

To
JOSEPH BAPTISTA,
The President
Postal Union, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Herewith enclosed you will find a bundle of letters full of sand which were found by the undersigned lying on the sea shore of Kennedy Sea Face this morning.

I especially send these letters to you in order to unable you to bring to light the arrangement for carrying out the work of Postal services by authority to the eye of the public.

Further I beg to inform you that not only these letters were found but there were many in to bundles.

Yours faithfully,
K. R. DESAI.

N. B.—Continuation of the latter of to-day, I beg to request you to send one of your confidential man on the spot for further investigation as I expect to get more and there by you will convince yourself.

Yours faithfully,
K. R DESAI.

A LOCAL "BOMPARD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Stanley Reed is running the risk of being judged by the companions he keeps in his campaign against the Postmen. One of his companions is Narayen Rao Kulkerney. Mr. Narayen came to me some time ago with a mad project about co-operative matters and I could not get rid of him till I asked him to produce a medical certificate of sanity. He has never seen me since. He writes as if he is in the confidence of the Postmaster-General and as if he has rendered service to the postmen. Some time ago he wrote as if the postmen had sought his services and he was leading them to paradise by a march towards the General Post Office. All this is moonshine. I would therefore suggest the closure of the columns of the "Times" and "Advocate" to suggestions from Mr. Narayen. As for the Postmaster-General's confidence I have no doubt Mr. Narayen does not go beyond the lift in the corridor.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To my great surprise I beg to note that only 6 National Volunteers responded to my humble appeal made last Monday through this widely circulated and favorite Public paper.

In Bombay there are nearly a Dozen National Corps recently strated and out of which only six volunteers came forward. At the time of the Boer War our Leader Mahatma Ghandi was the Founder of an Ambulance Corps in South Africa, and every National volunteer here should realize the necessity of having an Ambulance Corps of our own and direct his energy to make this movement a grand success.

I think that the volunteers' duty does not consist only in keeping order and peace at Public meetings and at Homes but they must all in a united body take up other activities, such as Ambulance, Home Nursing eetc.

I feel confident that the National Ambulance Corps will surely get whole-hearte support from the Public for the upkeep of this Institution.

Wih a view to impress this suggestion of mine, I apeal to all the Officers of different National Corps to be present with their respective Corps on the Esplanade Maidan near the Gaiety Theatre, this Sunday at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) I also humbly request Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Baptista, Mr. Chamanlal and others to be present on that occosion to address the volunteers on this matter.

K. B. SANZGIRI,
3rd Parsee Wada,
Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay, 4th November, 1920.

AN APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hespitality of your columns to make a public appeal to Mr. Gandhi to exert his influence with his millions of followers all over India to give up all kinds of alcoholic drinks.

It is a well known fact that the bulk of the earnings of the labouring classes goes only to fatten the liquor seller. Mr. Gandhi should take this reform in hand and join hands with Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson who will shortly be in our midst. In spite of the jeers and ridicule of an astonished world on "dry America", every right-thinking citizen of the United States to-day welcomes the change. And if Mr. Gandhi can thus make happier and more contented men and women of his Indian brothers and sisters, he will bring them nearer their political goal and we shall hear less of strikes, boycotts and other disasters which follow in their wake.—Yours, etc.

B. KAVASJI.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

DIVALI OFFERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with great interest the letter headed "A Good Example" in to-day's issue of the Chronicle. We the jewellers as a class spent several hundreds of rupees during the Divali days after illuminations etc. We follow the example set by our brother jewellers and have decided to utilize the money after national purposes, instead of spending in the lights especially when Mahatma Ghandiji has instructed not to celebrate Divali Holidays on account of Lok. Tilak's death, injustice to Punjab and Khalifat.

We send a Cheque for Rupees 151. One hundred and fifty one. Please send either to the Sarajya Sabha or the National University Funds. We leave to your discretion where to send.—Yours, etc.

NAROTTAMDAS BHAU JEWELLERS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

We are handing the cheque for Rs. 151 to the Secretaries of the Swarajya Sabha.—Editor "B. C."

A WAY TO WIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reply to Mr. Chimanlal T. Popat's question in your issue of to-day regarding the Viceroy's power of disallowing popular resolutions is, in my mind, that the best course for the popular representatives of the Council is to resign in a body in the event of the resolution they espouse being vetoed. These members of the Council must be given a definite mandate in that behalf by the electors. Once they resign fresh election will have to be gone through and the people should make it a point to return the same members with the same specific mandate. And this may be repeated often and often till the authorities come to their senses.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi, 2nd lane,
Bombay, Nov. 9, 1920.

MRS. BESANT AND NON-COOPERATION IN 1917.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading, Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalker has culled from an article of Mrs. Besant written in 1917 and published in your issue of to-day, evidently with a view to show her inconsistency in regard to her attitude towards the so-called Non-Cooperation. In the first place it is a painful thing to find that words are used without regard for the precise meaning they connote. Thus, for instance, the word Non-Cooperation has been very loosely used in many quarters. Some use it in the sense of boycotting the Government and its administration and others use it in the sense of Passive Resistance and still others in the sense of conscientious objection. Mr. Navalker in his enthusiasm to reveal a so-called inconsistency in Mrs. Besant's utterance has quite miserably failed to grasp to what she was driving at. The extract speaks for itself. It is a case of pure conscientious objection and meant for personal application. She speaks for herself and was (by the way *is ever*) prepared to undergo any sufferings for disobeying an unjust order of the Government. She has never recommended that course to the people in general, because she believes in the fact in nature that all people are not on the same stage of evolution and that one man's food is not necessarily another man's food, but may be his poison. She has, therefore, never recommended any one to practise the same mental gymnastics that she follows.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi, 2nd Lane,
Bombay, Nov. 9.

MEANING OF THE EMPIRE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The following has been circulated among schools of the Bombay Presidency by the Educational Department for the guidance of head masters and teachers.

"Teachers and Educational Officers of this Presidency should be asked to co-operate in bringing about a right understanding of the meaning of the Empire and in dispelling the idea that the Empire is based on force and militarism, by encouraging the parties concerned to look upon each other as brethren in advancement of the liberal aim of mutual friendship and sympathy particularly in India where a contrary feeling is gaining ground."

Can impudence go any further in the face of what is happening at this very moment in East Africa, Fiji and India.—Yours, etc.

R. S. MEHTA.

Bombay, October 30.

LORD WILLINGDON ON TRVANCORE CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By your comments in to-day's Chronicle you express considerable anxiety about Lord Willingdon's reference to the Travancore Christians as "the most loyal subjects."

One of the most interesting features of Travancore is the flourishing continuity in it, for nearly two thousand years, of a Christian Church whose members form about one-third the total population of the State. The Travancore State Manual, issued in 1906, says: "The history of Christianity in the Travancore State is a subject of special interest. . . . because there is ground to believe that from early times (52 A. D.) a Christian Church has been in existence on this coast. . . two-thirds of the whole number (of Christians) are shown in the census as Syrian Christians . . . This name Syrian is given to them in common parlance, not because of any racial traits, but because in their churches they still use Syriac or Chaldaic liturgies." (Vol. II, page 135.)

About forty years ago a previous Maharajah of Travancore, H. H. Visakham Tirunal, addressing the Christians of the State, observed: "Even if Parsurama were to revisit the country he could not have found a more loyal subjects than you."

The fact that, in the most orthodox Hindu State, a religion entirely foreign to that of its ruler has been allowed to grow so long has always been commented upon by distinguished visitors to Travancore. Lord Willingdon must have observed what many others had already done before him, and made the statement you have objected to.

The Syrian Christians of Travancore need nobody's godfathering to substantiate their position as an independent and loyal race of ancient Christians.—Yours, etc.

M. G. JOSEPH.

Girgaum, Bombay,
10th Nov. 1920.

MAMLATDARS AND MR. MEAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reply of Mr. Mead to the deputation of Mamlatdars contain the following choice expressions: "Cut expenses down by not sending their boys to High Schools and Colleges," (Non-cooperation with a vengence!!). "You underfeed your animals" (Inference:—"Take food from the mouth of your children and give it to your animals). "You talk non-sense," "you can clear a way," "This is Bolshevism, if you do not work we shall have a new Mamlatdar." (Which is Bolshevism, I wonder, the attitude of Mr. Mead or that of the Mamlatdars?), "you made a mistake in choosing the Revenue Department and this mistake should not be repeated in the case of your children" (Inference:—The inferior grade of the Revenue Department to be closed down when the present Bolshevist Mamlatdars retire. He can make a good case of his own for Rs. 7,000 a month, (I wonder whether he would include in his item of expenses a spare Motor Car in case the one he uses now breaks down, hills for his family during summer, education of his children in First Class Institutions in England and Such other minor items?) Well, Sir, to say the least the attitude of Mr. Mead is that of a bully and his answers impertinent, Could he not have given at least a courteous reply to the Mamlatdars? Such a reply would never have been given to the Tramway work-men or any other class of labourers by their superiors. Mr. Mead knew well that some of these Mamlatdars have put in fifteen or twenty years' service and that they would not be able "to clear away" now, whatever the grievances may be. It is such officers as the one in question who make the Government Servants, though loyal while in service, ardent Government haters when they retire; who wean the ever dwindling supporters of Government away from them. I think it is imperative that Sir George Lloyd whose name is being persistently rumoured as the next Viceroy should carefully look into the matter and make Mr. Mead at least give an open apology to the Mamlatdars. Or, will he be applauded as the hero who quelled the threatened strike of Mamlatdars?—Yours, etc.

A. P. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interest of the Swadeshi movement, and with a view to encourage the Indian propaganda and to give it a practicable form, it is desirable, that persons in business, and having this movement at heart, should bring out their suggestions before the public, through the medium of your paper. At this moment when the public is keen about promoting the home industry of India, men actually in business should discard all their personal interests and openly try and help the public by placing before them the intimate secrets of the business they are acquainted with, and assist them in starting industries in proper places. Unless such steps are taken immediately, mere paper movement will do no good to the country.

To begin with in this campaign, I would propose cigarette manufacturing business, a line which more or less now is monopolized by the foreign countries. The Indian tobacco is almost equal to Virginian leaf as it is grown from Virginia seed. Most of Indian tobacco is supplied to foreign countries and again comes back to India in the form of foreign cigarettes, thus adding an additional burden over the Indian smokers. This business does not require a large capital. In fact it can be very profitably worked as a cottage industry with a very small capital. It is a business which can provide work for poor Indian girls and the orphans. The labour can be trained in two or three week's time and this task I am prepared to do to help the party desirous to start the Industry. The profit accruing from this business is very large as the initial cost over the cigarettes of various grades does not materially differ very much. I am intimately in touch with this line and it would give me the greatest pleasure to put the intending public in the way of starting this business right out and to assist them by giving out formulas for flavouring tobaccos, a thing which is always kept a business secret. I am further prepared to render every possible help to the intending parties that they may require of me to make a start in this line.—Yours, etc.,

BALWANTRAO.

Bandra, Nov. 5.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will some one in the Viceroy's Council ask the following question please and obtain redress for the Assistant Surgeons Indian Medical Department.

"Why the Indian Medical Department have not been treated on the same lines as other Departments and Units of the Army in India, in the matter of an increase of pay, Why have all others been granted their increase from 1-7-19 and previous dates, whereas the I.M.D. have only been granted it from 1-4-1920."

The depressed classes of India are at present having their innings, but the Indian Medical Department who are treated as if they were the "Depressed Military Classes" have neither godfather nor parents and are being literally sat upon. Their grievances are far too many and it would fill your columns to repletion. I am however, just at present most concerned with just two of their most vital and pressing questions. The first is the question of Pensions. The second the late increase of pay.

Pensions—About July 1919 Ardy Instruction (India) No. 314 of 1919 was published granting an increase in the pensions of Commissaries and Deputy Commissaries of Indian Army Departments from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The universal maximum pension of all senior commissioned officers of all Army Departments India (including I.M.D.) was previous to the above order Rs. 200 per mensem. A reference to the Head of the Medical Service elicited the following reply from the D. M. S. India is the G. O. C. Northern Command:—

"With reference to your No. 01905/3 (A) 1, dated 2-8-1919 to the Adjutant-General in India, I am directed to inform you that Army Instruction (India) 314 of 1919 regarding the revised scale of retiring pensions for Commissaries of Indian Army Departments does not apply to the Indian Medical Department."

Commissaries are synonyms for Majors and Deputy Commissaries for Captains in the "Ordinance", "S. and T.", "M. W. S." etc., these are some of the Army Departments of India—in fact all Departments in India were affected by it but the inevitable and dispised Indian Medical Department.

The I.M.D. are recruited for, and their duties lie solely with the British Army in India, and I contend that they are as much an Indian Army Department as any of the others affected by that order, and it puzzles wiser heads than mine to determine what the I.M.D. are supposed to belong to, after this decision of the Adjutant-General in India.

Why this decision may I ask? Were the Assistant Surgeons services of no value during the late war? Could the Military have dispensed with their services?

Was not every single one of the Assistant Surgeons who were left in India doing the work of two often of three men.

Could the authorities find any one to take their places, similarly to other branches of the Military services, and why? because the pay was too meagre to attract even the veriest tyros of the professional men.

Were not the authorities driven to employ unqualified Military students from the Medical Colleges to fill up, too evident gaps.

Could the employment of unqualified Medical men been possible in any other country but India.

"En passant" I consider justly that the Government should have been prosecuted for deliberately utilizing the services of unqualified men, and I certainly consider they should have been at least prosecuted, for sweating their Assistant Surgeons and that is putting it mildly, for not only were they sweated but were not even remunerated for the extra work. It speaks volumes for these men's untiring patience and energy.

Yet in spite of all this they are refused the increase of pensions considered justifiable to other services and for no reason that one can see.

Increase of Pay—Revised scales of pay have been published from time to time as Army Instructions India, for the various units and departments of the Army in India. All services have been dealt with but it has been left to the last to give the I.M.D. an increase. Then to crown their acts of injustice, whereas all units and Departments have had thier increase dated from 1-7-1919 and previous dates the I.M.D. have only been granted theirs from 1-4-1920. The Military Prisons and Detention Barracks Staff who came in orders after the I.M.D. were nevertheless granted theirs from 1-7-1919.

Might the I.M.D. ask "why"? Will the Government of India reply to this publicly, and give their reasons? and if no valid reason is forthcoming, will they hasten to rectify their error and pay up please.

To show you clearly the difference in their treatment I give below a Tabular statement showing the various Units and Departments of the Army in India—the Army Instructions authorising the increase—and the dates the increase taken effect from. You will see therefrom at a glance that the I.M.D. are treated as if they had the Germans as their masters.

One mere instance and I will then spare your ears and eyes.

To further accentuate the unfair spirit of the treatment there is a clause in the new orders whereby it is ruled that leave pay will be granted on the old scale that is a major drawing the new salary of Rs. 760 per mensem will when on leave get Rs. 450 per month although it is expressly stated in Regulation that one on privilege gets full pay.

Will it benefit the Government do you think to starve their employees during their leave period. Will it not mean that these leavemen will be ineffectives after their leave.

It reminds me of the camouflage of the Government, when in 1917 they gave the I.M.D. the rank of Majors but in name only the pay remained the same as that of a Captain I.M.D.

Surely we envy the miners of Great Britain and the Municipal Sweepers of Bombay who can cooperate in a body and qualify their demands by a time-limit.—Yours, etc.

I. M. D.

Correspondence Summarized.

MR. GANDHI'S CRITICS.—"Good Taste" deplores the ignorance of those who vilify Mr. Gandhi.

THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.—Mr. S. Ganapati points out that, while the Government has fixed Rs. 10 as the minimum rent carrying a vote for the Provincial Legislative Council, the Bombay Corporation still insists on Rs. 20 minimum rent for a vote.

HIGH RENTS.—"A Sympathiser" begs that the Municipality takes stringent steps to put down profiteering in house-rent and also fix the rents for all new houses.

ANTIDOTE FOR HIGH PRICES.—"Mr. A. J. A." proposes that Capital and Labour should unite to demand that the export of grain and live-stock from India and Burma should cease for 3 to 5 years until prices come down, somewhat on the same lines as is being done with jute.

THE DIFFERENCE.—"X. Y. Z." asks, with regard to Major-General Freeland's remark that "The higher the men's pay rises, the less they work", if he would advise the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust that the rise in salary of one of the Deputy Managers will result in his doing less work.

DRINK EVIL IN MYSORE.—Mr. R. S. Date sends us a leaflet on this subject entitled "Drink Disease."

FIRE AT KHADAK.—Mr. G. F. Merchant informs us that he was an eye-witness of this fire and that 40 minutes elapsed before any water was thrown on it.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Rangoon message of November 9, says Mr. Charles Harding, Bootmaker was buried at sea.

* * * * *

Prince Hirendra Narayan, brother of Maharaja of Cooch Behar died at Darjeeling on the morning of the 9th instant. (A.P.)

* * * * *

At the High Court, Madras, on November 8, Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer who has been engaged as special public prosecutor in the Photographer Murder Case argued the case opposing the appeal.

* * * * *

The "Madras Times" referring to the Government of India's memorandum on Non-Co-operation remarks that it is a call to all who are tired of Mr. Gandhi's "hysterical nonsense" to settle down to the difficult and strenuous tasks of practical Government.

* * * * *

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, Educational Member Government of India, on Sunday, visited the Seva Sadan, the Gayan Samaj and the Servants of India Society in Bombay. At the Seva Sadan he felt much interested in all that he saw and expressed his appreciation of its work by announcing a monthly scholarship of ten rupees tenable for four years for a Seva Sadan lady in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Class.

* * * * *

The Rice Merchants' Association, Rangoon sent out a telegram to the Government petitioning about the abolition of rice control. (A. P.)

At a meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha at Poona with Prof. Kale in the chair it was resolved to suggest the names of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Chintamany for the Presidentship of the Third Session of the All-India Liberals' Conference to be held in Madras.

* * * * *

H. E. the Governor of Madras presented the King's police medals for distinguished services to six officers in the Madras Police at Pudupet maidan, on Tuesday. Lady Willingdon was also present at the ceremony. Recipients were (1) N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. (2) A. P. Sadagopa Pillay, Sub-Inspector. (3) O. E. Windle, Superintendent of Police. (4) Dewan Bahadur Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Commissioner, Madras. (5) H. E. Williams, Superintendent of Police, (6) Syed Abdul Rahim Sahib, Inspector.

ARREST OF "AKALI'S" EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov 9.

Sardar Mangal Singh, Editor of "Akali," a local Sikh vernacular daily, was arrested to-day, and will be tried under sections 124(A) and 153(A) I. P. C.

CITIZENS' REQUEST TO STAND FIRM.

A public meeting was held this evening, at Bradlaugh Hall, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, presiding, when a resolution was passed congratulating Sardar Mangal Singh on his arrest and requesting him to stand firm. Dr. Kitchlew moved the resolution.

DR. ANSARI ON NON-COOPERATION.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Nov. 8.

The first Ghazipur District Conference was held on the 6th November in a special shamiana erected in the Town Hall grounds. The delegates and visitors numbered about 4,000. The arrangements were purely *swadeshi*, there being no chairs or tables, the entire audience were seated on the floor. The President and distinguished visitors were accommodaed on the dais. Pandit Ambika Datt Pande, Chairman of the Reception Committee, having welcomed the delegates in a Hindi address, Dr. M. A. Ansari, was elected President.

Dr. Ansari then delivered his address which was an able and convincing exposition of the non-cooperation policy and programme. He dwelt on the present position of the country, the Punjab and Khilafat questions, and showed how our faith, our honour and our self-interest alike pointed to the one way that of non-cooperation. He discussed the various items in the first stage of the programme and justified the adoption of each one of them. He exhorted the lawyers to the political leaders of the people to take, as of old the lead in the great struggle which was raging. He explained the system of punchayats which Delhi was starting and asked Ghazipur to do likewise. Dealing with the boycott of Government schools and Colleges he appealed to the parents to withdraw their children from these institutions and training them up in the freer and purer atmosphere of national institutions, make them worthy citizens and patriots who would offer their lives, if need be, for faith and the country. We could not and should not wait for the starting of national schools before we withdraw our children from existing schools. Non-cooperation meant that we should withdraw them immediately, even thcugh no other arrangements were made at present for the continuation of their studies. The president pointed out that there was no lack of means for gaining ones livelihood for those vakils and others who wished to join the movement. He gave instances of lawyers who had recently taken to industrial and technical pursuits and were thereby earning their living. Dr. Ansari concluded by a fervent appeal to people of Ghasipur to join the great movement which had been started by Mahatma Gandhi and to bear their part worthily in the heat and burden of the fray and not to shrink from any ordeal or sacrifice for the sake of their religion and country. All the delegates then resolved themselves into a subjects committee and considered various resolutions. On the morning of the seventh the conference again met.

The first three resolutions expressed sorrow at the death of Lok Tilak, Dr. Ohdedar and Terence MacSwiney, late Lord Mayor of Cork, and were put from the chair. The fourth resolution congratulated the recent sufferers from the Governments policy of repression on their courage and sacrifices in their country's cause. The fifth and main resolution dealt with non-cooperation and whole heartedly supported the Congress programme and urged the people of Gazipur to make it effective and successful. A large number of speakers supported this resolution.

Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru also spoke in support and laid stress on the true basis and object of the non-cooperation movement. The real question before them was whether they could cooperate with or help in any way a Government which had killed our brethren in the Punjab, which had trampled on our honour and had sought to humiliate us in every way and in whose hands even our religion was not safe. If they could not do so then there was no question of consequences they must withdraw cecperation regardless of what followed. It was not a primary object of the movement to better our worldly prospects or to provide a perfect system of education; these were subsidiary objects which we hoped would follow necessarily. The movement in essence was moral and spiritual. It asserted our intellectual and moral independence. If we succeeded in gaining complete mental and spiritual freedom the country's independence was assured. He further showed that even from a practical stand-point non-cooperation was the only feasible course to gain Swaraj.

The resolution was most enthusiastically passed, only two persons in the great audience voting against. A resolution was passed appointing a strong committee to establish National school at the earliest opportunity. The last resolution offered a warm welcome to the new National Muslim University and congratulated those students and trustees of the Aligarh College who in the face of great odds courageously stood for their country and faith.

It was announced amidst rousing cheers that Babu Bhagwant Pershad had withdrawn his candidature for the local Council and that Molvi Mohammad Asim and Qasi Mahmood have given up their practice in the British Courts.

The Conference concluded after the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

ALL-INDIA ULEMAS' CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The sessions of the All India Ulama' Conference will be held in Delhi on the 19th, 20th and 21st November, 1920. As the winter season has arrived, all the delegates and visitors are requested to bring warm clothes with them.

We hold large Stock of

Electric Dynamos Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Flexible Wires, Switches, Electroliers, Bracket Pendants, Standards Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament an Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY,

HAND AND POWER PUMPS
LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES.

POONA BRANCH
287, Main Street, Poona.

Telephone: 1390. *Cable Address*: "ORACLE"

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

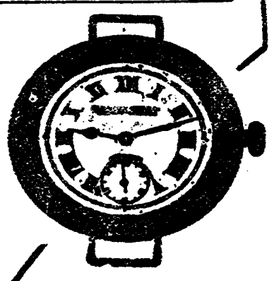
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

WEST END
"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING „ .. „ 45
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE



NEW PATENT STYLE.

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.

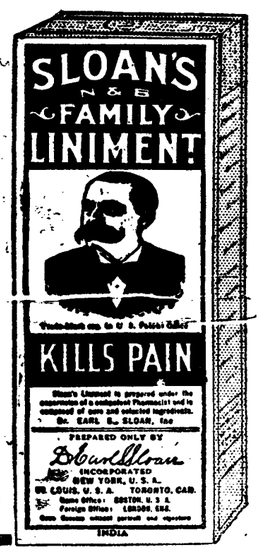
373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

RELIEVES THE PAIN OF

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism,

Chest Pains, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Headache.

No matter what causes your pain, a few drops of Sloan's Liniment laid on the affected part will stop it instantly. No rubbing is necessary—Sloan's Liniment goes right to the seat of the trouble, warms and soothes the nerves and tissues, and the pain is felt no more.



RELIEVED "CHRONIC RHEUMATISM."

Mr. T. Edser, Woodmill Cottage, Swaything, Near Southampton, writes:—"I have suffered from chronic Rheumatism for some years, but the beneficial effects which I have obtained from using Sloan's Liniment have decided me never to be without it for use in case of need. It has given me more relief than anything else I have ever tried."

No rubbing required.

Hundreds of people have given their testimony to the wonderful relieving power of Sloan's. If you have never tried it get a bottle to-day from any chemist.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay: 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta: and Branches.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance busines."

BASIK LAL BANERJEE. 116-2 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.

CONFERENCE ON CHAKKILIYARS.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Conference of Chakkiliyars and Madigas, the leather worker castes of Southern India under the presidency of S. Srinivasa Iyengar, passed resolutions requesting Government to nominate a person belonging to that community to represent it in the Legislative Council, for starting an education fund to help deserving boys of the community, and to educate public opinion to recognise that schools receiving grant-in-aid from the State should be open to students of all castes and public tanks, choultries and other institutions should be open to the Panchamas.

INDIA AT PARTING OF WAYS

E. NORTON AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Addressing a crowded audience this evening at the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Mr L. A. Govindaragava Iyer, Mr. Eardley Norton said they were now standing at the parting of ways and it depended upon them which way they intended to follow; the path that could lead to success and victory or that which would lead to destruction and chaos. He advised them to accept the reforms as the first instalment of greater reforms yet to come. He regretted the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin feelings in the Madras Presidency and said the only outcome of it must be that the non-Brahmins should educate their children as the Brahmins did and not to reserve seats and keep back the progress of the whole nation until they were able to run equal in race, because the progress could only be fostered by clasping hands against a common foe.

Turning to Non-Cooperation he said the question was whether they were going to allow themselves to grow more strong in their country, or were they going to deprive their children of education and postpone it because of a man of picturesque ideals like Mr. Gandhi. They were asked to sacrifice not only themselves but their unfortunate children who could not act for themselves. It was neither wisdom nor policy nor honesty. They should not merely protest against it but they should say they would not have it. It would not affect the Government's attitude even an inch. They were asked to commit that which was absolutely political suicide (cries "no", "no"). Mr. Morton continuing said if they stopped education of their brothers and children they would be inflicting injury of an irreparable character.

Referring to the Khilafat he said they joined hands with Mahomedans in the Khilafat. Some Mahomedans from religious point of view believed in what they said but the majority of them did not care for it. There was some disturbance and Mr. Norton proceeded to point out that the Khilafat was a question concerning the European and the Indians. Englishmen were fighting for Mahomedans but their hands were fettered. He wanted the Mahomedans and the Hindus to be united on the matters of principle which would defy anybody. In reply to a question he appealed to them not to follow Ireland.

GENERAL DYER'S CONDUCT.

APPROVED BY EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

An Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Branch of European Association was held this evening Colonel Pugh presiding to elect office bearers for the remainder of the year. There was a resolution approving the conduct of General Dyer at Jallianwalla Bagh. The meeting was very largely attended, and there were a few ladies present. Mr. Morgan and Mr. L. M. Medley were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Calcutta Branch. The Committee elected consisted of following:—Mr. J. C. Forrester, Lieut. Commander H. M. Fraser, R.N., J. A. Jones, E. H. Timmens, A. D., A. A. Willia, W. S. J. Wilson, H. M. Givenwilson, and Dr. Adrian Caddy.

The following resolution, moved by Lieut. Commander H. M. Fraser and seconded by J. C. Forrester was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting is firmly of opinion that going beyond the immediate needs of the moment and the place, General Dyer acted rightly at Jallianwalla Bagh, and that, in considering the whole situation and acting accordingly, he did what we shall always expect our leading soldiers and sailors to do". The mover said he had put this resolution down in order that the Calcutta Branch might have an opportunity of declaring their views, because it had been put down against them that they have not backed up General Dyer.

One Aparnacharan Pater, a fisherman, was duly nominated as a candidate for election to the Bengal Council from the Non-Muhammadan electorate of the Chittagong District, his rivals being Kaminikumar Das and Annadacharan Dutta, Vakils. The District Magistrate asked him several questions about his candidature. He expressed his independent views and is very earnest about his election. All are sympathetic towards him. There is every chance of his being elected if there be no undue pressure from Government officials.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Shogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants

LAHORE.

Blame It on Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.

Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every discription. We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competetive rates. Estimates Free.

50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Infl[illegible]ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

[illegible]WALA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 12 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-7 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc. etc. As 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 11

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

HAND FILM CAMERA.

Re. 25

With all aggessaries For Picture Making Size 5x4" very easy, instantaneous exposures. Hand Book Free. Guaranteed Apply for particulars to:—
S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTTA
100, Durga Ch. Mitra St.,
CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,

Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company,

PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

When the Air is oppressive

nothing is more refreshing and invigorating than LUCE'S Eau-de-Cologne sprinkled on the handkerchief or hands and sprayed about the room.

Always keep a bottle of LUCE'S by you for daily use in the bath room or sick room, at the theatre, and when visiting or travelling.

LUCE'S

ORIGINAL *Jersey*

EAU-de-COLOGNE

LUCE'S Lavender Water,
LUCE'S Exquisite Flower Perfumes,
LUCE'S Jersey Heather Perfumes, and Toilet Requisites.

FROM ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria.

BRITISH and BEST.

INVITATION TO ALL CONCERNED

Please watch the followaing dates

17, 18, 19 Dec. 1920.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association and the All-India Sanitary, Scientific, Indigenous Drugs, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, 1920.

For Particulars please applly to the Proprietor

Tele. Address "MUTOALISTE."

The Mutual Trading and Advertising Co.,

Importers Exporters and Commission Agents,
DELHI.
EGERTON ROAD,
Or to Bombay Chronicle Box 1326.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists

The Management

OF

THE

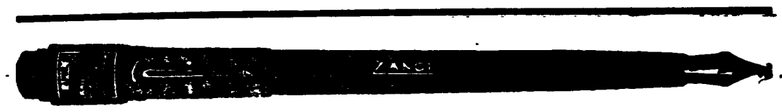
SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD.

wish YOU

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE PROGRESSIVE HOUSE

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.



ZANGI Pen Re. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As. 8. Spare Cartridge As. 2.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen its large 14ct. gold nib with purest osmium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady smooth and easy writing. Seven ink sacs. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY. (18) Chandni Chowk. DELHI

50% Reduction!

FOR A CLEAN SHAVE

USE

The Autostrop Safety Razor.

The same can be had for Rs. 7-14,
instead of Rs. 15-12, its former price.
Spare blades Rs. 1-14 per doz.

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.

ewellery, silver, and electroplated ware, fancy leather goods, walking sticks and presentation articles, merchants.

BARIA MANSION,

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

[Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919]

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

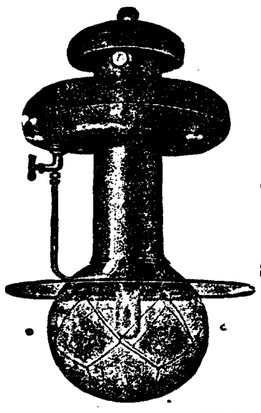
STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,

J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

ALADDIN

THE WONDERFUL LAMP.



Under Improved Model

800 C. P. & 1,600 C. P.

THE BRILLIANT KEROSINE ARC LAMP.

Self-contained
for Railways, Municipalities,
Clubs and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly Recommended for Theatres and places o. Amusements.

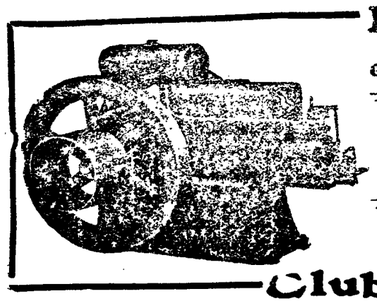
Steady, Shadowless, Light, Simplicity in Construction—Small Oil Consumption.

PUBLIC ILLUMINATION LAMPS.

Sole Agents in India:
BARMA AND CEYLON.

S. BANNISTER & CO., LD.,

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
59, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.



Large Stock

of Tools, Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets

MACHINERY

Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc

50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.,

NO NOMINEE!

FRESH NOMINATIONS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued:—Whereas in the notification of Government of India in Legislative Department No. 82 dated 27th July, 1920, the constituencies in Behar and Orissa of the Legislative Assembly were called upon in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules to elect members before the 15th day of December, 1920 and whereas no person has been nominated as candidate for election in Behar and Orissa landholders or in Bhagalpur division (Mohamedan) constituency. Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 12 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules the Governor General is pleased to call for fresh nominations of candidates for election in the said constituencies.

Whereas in the notification of the Government of India in Legislative Department No. 82, dated the 27th July, 1920, the constituencies in the Madras Presidency of the Legislative Assembly were called upon in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules to elect members before the 15th day of December, 1920 and whereas no person has been duly nominated as candidate for election in Madras (European) constituency. Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 12 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules Governor-General is pleased to call for fresh nominations of candidates for election in the said constituency.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

NOMINATIONS UPTO DATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Yesterday, nominations were received by various returning officers in Lahore, and throughout the Punjab, for general and landholders' constituencies of the Punjab Legislative Council and for the Punjab seats in the Legislative Assembly. Nominations for special constituencies, such as industry and the university, and for the Council of State, will be made on a date to be announced later.

Yesterday's nominations will be scruitinised to-day, and the names of candidates, validly nominated, will then be announced. Nominations made yesterday are for three non-Mahomedan, six Mahomedan, and two Sikhs seats, and the Punjab landholders' seat in the Legislative Assembly and for 20 non-Mahomedan, 32 Mahomedan, and 12 Sikh seats and the Punjab Landholders' (general), Mahomedan Landholders' and Sikh Landholders' one seat, each in the Punjab Legislative Council.

FRENCH ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

DANGER TO THE ENTENTE.

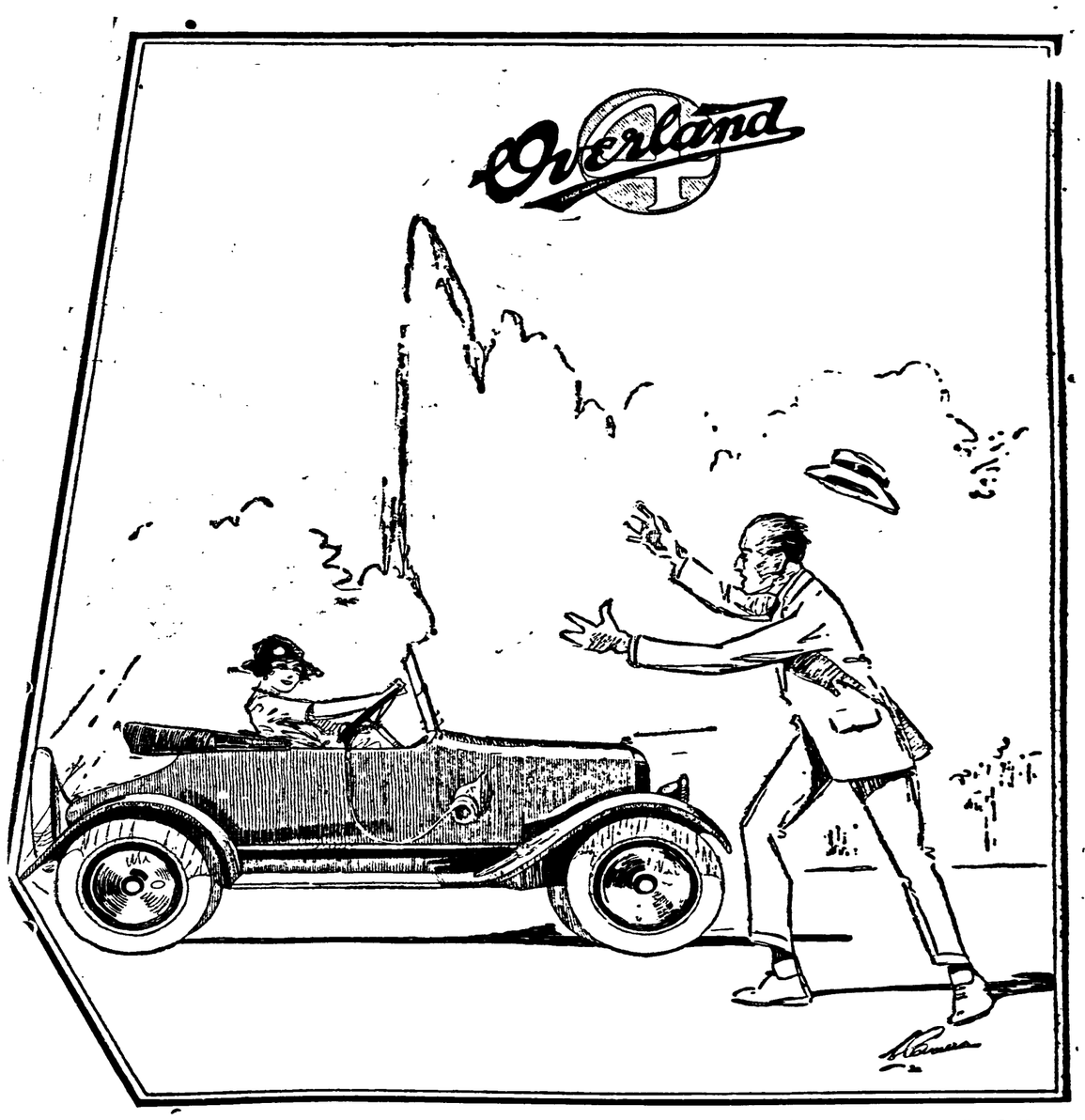
It is a matter of greatest urgency that the procedure to be followed for the settlement of the reparations due from Germany should be decided upon at the earliest possible moment and the gap between the French and British Governments in this matter somehow bridged, says the Paris correspondent of "The Times". The Franco-British Entente is protected by, on the whole, a pretty solid dyke, but the fact must be faced that disagreement in regard to reparations has made a slight breach in the wall, not serious in itself, not irreparable, indeed, if taken in time. But it should not be left to widen.

The particular form that the danger takes in the present uncertain state of things is the opportunity it gives for mischief making, whether deliberate or unconscious, on this side of the Channel. For example, a writer in the "Matin," to-day, M. Jules Sauerwein, telegrapting from London, makes a violent personal attack on Mr. Lloyd George, who is blamed for an alleged growth of feeling in Great Britain that France is bent on a fresh war. The writer further says that in December, 1918, the little group that runs No. 10, Downing Street, used for its electorial platform that the "Kaiser should be hanged, Germany made to pay to the last penny, and conscription abolished." And, he continues:—

This platform is of no use for the next election which is approaching. But there are two other cries from which 10, Downing Street hopes much—namely, a holy war against Ireland and the break up of French imperialism. With the first cry the Conservative party big business, and the food industry which live largely on supplies from Ireland are to be tickled and with them the Scottish Presbyterians, brothers of the Ulstermen. . . For France the ideas of No. 10 are on a larger scale, but hesitation is also greater as this question has much graver consequences.

The "ideas on a larger scale" are briefly plans for curbing French imperialism in the hopes of gaining the support at once of the British Conservatives and Imperialists—who would see a rival removed—of the British Liberals—whose "idealism" would be favoured—and of the British Socialists—who would be invited to regard French policy towards Russia.

The article then becomes more personal and refers to such things as Mr. Lloyd George's anxiety to remain neutral during the last few days before the war in 1914. This sort of personal attack on the head of a foreign Government is to be deplored. But delay which gives opporunities for such pronouncements should be cut as short as possible. One is not suggesting that the blame for the delay that there has been lies in London. On the contrary, the fears of the French Government of what the Chamber and Senate as well as the people will say have unquestionably been the chief cause of the delay. One is merely pleading for rapid action now that the provisional agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Delacroix has been reached, and the only way that speedy action can be obtained is through sympathetic appreciation of the French position.



He—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

"SHE—Don't Worry Herbert—The Three-point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

The Sufferings of the SICK-BED

CAN be allayed, and health, happiness and strength CAN be got once again. Disease-stricken person NEED NOT suffer any longer. Hope comes back to the hopeless. Peace comes again to sufferers. And you CAN enjoy perfect health once more. Good look, good spirits and good cheer will be yours for a small cost. There is one sure cure for nearly all human and animal diseases. It is

"AMRITDHARA"

THE WONDER-CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.

"AMRITDHARA"

—CURES—

Acidity Asthma
Bronchitis
Cholera Coughs
Dysentry
Earache
Fevers of all kinds ent.
Insomnia
Jaundice
Kidney disease
Lumbago Malaria
Nausea. ttorrhea
Pneume
Sciatica, colds
Ulcers
Vomiting,
Wounds,
etc., etc., etc.

—HAS GOT—

more than 24,000 unsolicited testimoniale from all parts of the world. Every day we are getting scores of such testimonials. Our free book will interest you. Ask for it to-day. A copy will come to you by return.

The most marvellous miracle of the day in the Pharmacopea of Hindu Medicine-world has now been given to the world by the learned Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Vaidya of Lahore. Amritdhara is now a household word in thousands and lakhs of homes. Doctors, Hakeems and Vaidyas prescribe it for all diseases. Amritdhara not only cures human diseases, but also those of animals and birds. Most wonderful is its power. Try a bottle at once and have a Phial ready for use. Delays are dangerous.

Write to-day.

Price per Phial, Rs. 2-8 only. Sample Annas 8.

WRITE FOR OUR **FREE** *DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.*

Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings,

Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

(Only postal and telegraphic address:—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE).

Bombay Agent:—Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLIMOHAMED DEVJI,
173, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Y.M.C.A. RED TRIANGLE CAMPAIGN Y.M.C.A.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF BOMBAY

IS

An Institution of the Indian Community.
2 Centres for Indian Sepoys.
4 Branches for Young Men.
1 Playground for Students.

SERVES:

The Indian Community by Providing.
Educational Advantages.
Social Centres.
Recreational Facilities.
Hostels for College Students.
Physical Training and Sports.
Moral and Spiritual Culture.
Training for Service.

Byculla Branch.

APPEALS
For Support From
The Indian Community.

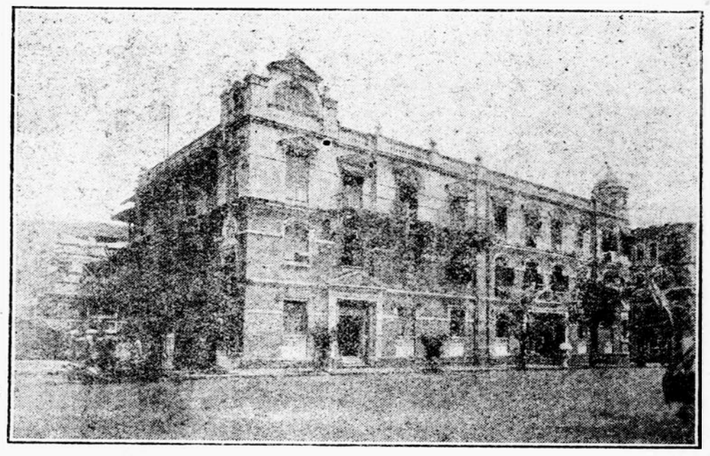
Rs. 86,800 is required for
Bombay Work this year.
For Work in India and Indian troops
Overseas 70,000.

Send Remittances to : —

W. Turner Green, Esq.,
Hon. Treasurer Red Triangle Fund,
Graham's Buildings,
BOMBAY.

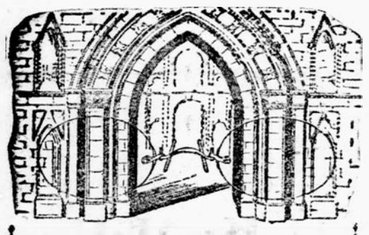
A FEW FACTS

Membership . . .	1,029
Secretaries (full time)	11
Hostel Residents . .	182
Entertainments Bioscope	600
Socials in a year . .	1,008
Lectures - educational and religious	2,251



Student Branch Y. M. C. A.

Marine Lines Army Hut.



The world is NOT dim!
Good glasses prove this

WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you

AT

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

Head Office: 49, New Oxford St., LONDON.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc;
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application

Sovereign Remedies

FOR

POPULAR USE.

JAMROOI	.. For Influenza, Malaria and all fevers.
EMBROCATION	.. For Rheumatism stiffness of joints, Invaluable to Sportsmen.
PECTORIAL SYRUP	.. For colds, coughs, asthma, etc.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME	.. For coughs, colds, chronic consumption and wasting diseases.
PILE PILLS AND OINTMENT	.. For bleeding and blind piles.
PURGING TABLETS	.. Cleanses bowels. No gripping pain.
PHOSPHOROUS AND DAMIANA PILLS	.. A nerve and mental tonic.
SILVER FERRO PHOSPHODYNE PILLS	.. A powerful nerve tonic.

Tooth-ache drops, ear drops, santaline capsules and other patent medicines carefully prepared under the supervision of an experienced and qualified staff.

Charitable dispensaries and philanthropic Institutions and Agencies given special concessions.

Wholesale dealers given liberal commission.

We stock all Mulford's preparations as also Soaps and Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Dietic Preparations, and Medicated Wines.

All stock fresh and sold at Moderate Prices.

FOSTER AND SONS,

Dispensing & Manufacturing Chemists,
PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ

Regd.

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

THE IONIC PHARMACY — THE STANDARD CHEMICA WORKS.

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pint bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0		
etc., etc.		etc., etc.	

Can be had of Messrs I. G. Gajjar & Co. & Amersey Khimji & Co. C. Market.

For further particulars write to :— **M. J. GAJJAR,**
22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by Manmadukr Pickthall at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.